

CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE

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President's Desk

Happy New Year—Looking Backward—Looking Forward

The New Year comes as a milestone in life's journey when in the rush and hurry of everyday life we pause for a day at least to think more seriously of what the past year has meant to us, wherein we have fallen short of what we might have done, what of real permanent value has been accomplished.

Merchants and bankers take account of stock. It is no less necessary for governments, organizations and individuals to do the same.

Our country has been and still is passing through the most critical time in its history—a time which demands steady heads, loyal hearts, courage and high purpose.

It has had to meet foes within. It has had to call back a vast army and navy and demobilize them. It has had to contend with a great debt created by the war, with scarcity of all products caused by years of non-production, with a group of people, who would cut down production by shortening hours and preventing those from working who are wise and loyal enough to see the country's necessity to make up the deficiency by working to the limit of their ability.

It has had countless problems to meet in the adjustments following war, and many new laws.

Suffrage, prohibition, employment for returning soldiers and sailors, the peace treaty and league of nations, the return of railroads, telegraph and telephones to private ownership are only a few of the big issues the Government must settle.

All of them affect all the people. Great is responsibility of those who face all these questions; opinions differ as to many of them.

"In union we stand, divided we fall" is as true now as it ever was. Constructive criticism, exhaustive study of all sides of every question is helpful and necessary; after that the strength of the United States has been that its citizens abide by the decision of those to whom they have deputed the duty of deciding these matters.

If a law does not meet the needs, the best way to find it out is to put it to the test by obedience to it. Many rays of light shine forth in the dawn of the new year. Never has there been such widespread interest in the welfare of the child. On the part of the government there has been an awakening to their welfare as a matter of the national future and its welfare.

The National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations reviewing the progress of the past year can record a growing appreciation and understanding of its work by statesmen, educators, other organizations and government departments.

"To arouse the whole world to its duty to the children," given as one aim of the Congress, has been in a large measure successful. There is much yet to be done to show how to meet the duty.

First and foremost is faith in childhood's possibilities; second, knowledge of the ways to develop them, third united effort in a great cause.

As individuals each touches a limited circle and has limited power. As local organizations standing aloof and apart the service may be good for a time, but it lacks continuity. Even in a state branch working without a national outlook and a national government the power for service is limited. Organized by the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, united for joint simultaneous effort for the same objects, the field of service is multiplied many fold.

Respect for laws, obedience to them is just as important in organizations as in the government.

Why should we join the National Congress of Mothers? Why should we not work independently, keep our money ourselves, make what rules we please?

Because experience proves that "in union there is strength," because service is our object and for service there must be conference, decision of what to do, and how to do it—leadership financial support, and united effort.

No organization in the whole world has the opportunities for service that are open now to the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations.

By united work shall we meet the opportunities? If only in one vast meeting all our members could come together and hear what is required of us, no one can doubt the response.

As this is not possible we must depend on our readers to constitute themselves a committee of the whole to make this year one of leadership in helps to mothers, in better care of children in homes, by churches, by schools and by the state.

So will the greeting A Happy New Year be realized by millions of children. So we say Next Year a Happier New Year.

As individuals let us dedicate ourselves as never before to the service of His little ones.

Message to Parents from United States Public Health Service

The U. S. Public Health Service has undertaken as part of its work the creation of ideals concerning sex which will make for high standards of morality for men and women.

Efforts like this mark a new era in our country; when the Government itself undertakes to work systematically for the elimination of evil and corrupt life, it encourages all voluntary private agencies to renewed effort.

The National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, as an organization which can reach parents, has been chosen by the U. S. Public Health Service as a medium through which to conduct its campaign to show parents their duty and to enlist their coöperation in right education of all children on the sacredness of marriage and the necessity for high ideals of sex.

At a conference called by the Assistant Surgeon General with the President of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations in December, the request was made that the campaign begin in February CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE and continue for three months.

Parent-Teacher Associations and Mothers Circles are earnestly requested to see that these programs be given in February, March and April, even though it should be necessary to call a special meeting for the purpose of hearing the Government message.

All honor to the United States Public Health Service for this greatest of all services to this nation.

To express the gratitude every right-minded man or woman must feel, why not write to Surgeon General Blue, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., pledging coöperation as far as it is possible to give it.

The National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations which for nearly a quarter of a century has been studying causes which lead children on the downward path, which has steadily and consistently asserted that child-welfare depends on education of parents in child nurture, rejoices that the Government now recognizes that it must look to parents and the home for the guidance of children along the way to good citizenship.

Parents' Duty to Children Concerning Sex

United States Public Health Service gives the following unsolicited recommendations to the pamphlet prepared by request for the National Congress of Mothers for use of parents, and entitled "Parents Duty to Their Children Concerning Sex":

"The Public Health Service has read with interest the little pamphlet entitled the Duty of Parents to Children in Regard to Sex, by the Rev. William L. Worcester and Dr. C. L. Furbush, which the National Congress of Mothers sends to parents requesting information on this subject. The pamphlet handles the problem in a thoroughly scientific and sympathetic manner and should prove valuable to those desiring help in instructing and training their children."

By direction of the Surgeon General.

Respectfully,

(Signed) C. C. PIERCE,
Asst. Surgeon Gen.

Treasury Department,
Bureau of Public Health Service,
Washington, D. C.

The National Association of British Nurses after examining many books on the subject pronounced this better for their use than any other, and asked the privilege of reprinting it in Great Britain.

An American publication without solicitation gave free advertisement of the pamphlet for many months.

With these testimonials to its value, surely every parent should send for a copy. Because it was the purpose to have it within the reach of all the price was placed at ten cents.

Thrift Week

Keen interest on the part of the public in the projected plans for a National Thrift Week beginning January 17, 1920, has been evidenced in many ways. The purpose of the week will be the endeavor to start the country off in the New Year with a sound financial program for every individual and household. Two ends are sought. First, that the condition of the individual be improved, and second, that the financial and industrial strength of the nation be increased by the great sums of capital which will accrue through the practice of steady saving and safe investment on the part of citizens.

"The importance to the country of the practice of thrift and saving by the individual is not readily appreciable," said William Mather Lewis, director of the savings division, "until its results in the aggregate are summed up. While the country was buying twenty billion dollars worth of Liberty Bonds, it also put away more than a billion dollars in War Savings Stamps, and savings bank deposits in this country also have increased some eight billion dollars during the years the world has been at war.

"It is to bring to the attention of the country that it can, without sacrificing its pleasures or curtailing its comforts, add several billion dollars more to its capital account next year that plans for a National Thrift Week early in the year have been promulgated.

"We must refrain from unnecessary and extravagant spending if we are to bring prices down. Having saved money, it is essential that the individual invest safely. To this end we urge continued investment in Government securities, on which steady and good interest returns are assured, with full return of principal.

"Savings Stamps and Treasury Savings Certificates will be available again next year at banks and postoffices, and Liberty Bonds may be purchased at or through any banking institution."

The program for National Thrift Week, as at present tentatively planned, is as follows:

National Thrift Day, Saturday, January 17, 1920.—To enlist the nation in a campaign to "Save first and spend afterwards." In other words, to stick resolutely to the program of making the present insure the future by the regular saving and investment of some part of every pay envelope to finance future opportunities or needs; to invest savings safely, preferably in loss-proof Government securities; to curb the profiteer by demanding a dollar's worth of goods for every dollar spent.

Thrift Sunday, Sunday, January 18.—Sermons in all American pulpits on the relation of economic life to religious well-being, and the need of sharing with others.

National Life Insurance Day, Monday, January 19.—To emphasize the importance of protecting one's family with life insurance.

Own-Your-Own-Home Day, Tuesday, January 20.—To show why desirable and how possible to own a home.

Make-a-Will Day, Wednesday, January 21.—To urge men to make wills, and in so doing impress upon them the necessity of making provision for the future.

Thrift-in-Industry Day, Thursday, January 22.—To emphasize the need for factory thrift, and the economic value of cooperation between capital and labor.

Family Budget Day, Friday, January 23.—To show the importance of using the budget plan in family finance.

Pay-Your-Bills Day, Saturday, January 24.—To emphasize the moral obligation to pay debts.

Cleveland, Ohio, February 23.

A Conference of National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations in conjunction with Department of Superintendence N. E. A. will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, February 24-25, at Hotel Hollenden.

A program of unusual interest is planned. *All members of National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations are urged to attend the two sessions of this Conference.*

Those desiring to attend the conferences of the Department of Superintendence can do so by becoming associate members at \$2.00. At this meeting leaders in education from all parts of the country meet to discuss educational questions. Their problems concern every child. How they meet them concerns and affects all parents. The joint meetings are mutually beneficial.

Further information will be given in February issue of CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE.

Children in Mexico.

The Childhood Conservation League of Mexico, Central America and South America gave a dinner at the Waldorf Astoria on the evening of December 2, to which were invited several hundred men and women interested and active in public affairs. Leaders in different branches of child-welfare were in attendance. The Child Conservation League had sent a commission of men through Mexico to study conditions existing there and to report. This dinner was given to hear the reports.

One important fact was brought out, namely, that Mexico had been a country where education of the highest type had existed for one hundred years. Long before Harvard College was founded,

Mexico had a national university and a splendid school system. With the revolutions and disturbances in Mexico, schools have been nearly wiped out. War has taken the money and schools were closed. Those which were formed and conducted by religious denominations were forbidden. The condition of the children under these circumstances is pitiable. One of the facts most strongly emphasized concerning conditions in Mexico was the fact that less than 3 per cent. of the Mexican population were causing the revolutions and bandit work that has made life there dangerous for a number of years, that the best educated and finest people of Mexico are victims of unstable and neffective government and have been helpless as to furthering any improvement. These people wish a republic like the United States. They have a republic in name only. They realize that the only way to make a republic secure is to have all of the people educated. Looking far ahead, the Child Conservation League is considering the needs of the children of Mexico at this time. In Mexico City, over 3,000 children sleep outdoors or on the doorsteps. No city in the world has as high a death rate as the report of the Commission sent to investigate conditions. One city having a population of 90,000 through the epidemic lost 80,000 of its people. The health conditions there are too terrible to believe. The greatest help that United States could give to Mexico would be to help the good people of the country in their desire to establish a good educational system there. Armies of intervention are disapproved by the Conservation League. It is a significant and hopeful fact that the world today, cognizant of the evils that exist, sees a brighter day ahead by educating the children with truer ideals of duty and of life.

Argentina

Mrs. J. M. de Renard, Buenos Ayres, who has for many years been an enthusiastic member and promoter of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, and who is a leader in the Club de Madres of Argentina is the mother of eight children. She reports that the Club in Argentina "is composed of a very enthusiastic group of women. The President is Senora Emma G. de Corbelliui. They are organizing the Third Baby Week. The two previous years it has proved quite a success. The Argentine Congress has passed a bill providing Government care for all children whose parents are unable, through poverty, carelessness or immorality, to care for them properly. Much is to be done in Argentina along this line. This law is the first serious step taken in order to better conditions. It has also established Juvenile Courts. It remains to be seen whether the Government is able to meet the tremendous responsibility it has thrown upon itself. Where will the restlessness of workers take the world! We have been suffering unrest and labor troubles here in Argentina. The field for educators and parents widens every day."

Why Kindergartens

By P. P. CLAXTON,

United States Commissioner of Education

Have you ever learned as much in any other six years of your life as in the first six? Of the heavens above you and the earth about you? Of your own body and soul? Of elementary, social and economic relations? Of fundamental qualities of things? And of the activities of life? And in what other period have you made so many important beginnings in action and in bodily control and care?

Try to enumerate the knowledge gained and the beginnings made in these years.

Was not the sweet-souled Bishop Comenius right when he said that everything one ever knows or can do has its beginning in these years? And Jean Paul Richter, when he claimed that the child sees more new things in these six years playing about the door of its village home than the man can see traveling around the world, and learns more from mother and nurse than it will afterwards learn from tutors and professors in college and university?

Was not Richter right again in his belief that the most important thing that can come into the life of any individual is a happy, joyous, active childhood? No fortune, he thought, of material wealth which parents might leave their children could ever compensate for the loss of such joyous activity in their early life.

Rousseau and Pestalozzi were right in their new conception of education as growth and development through self-activity rather than the storing of the memory with the forms and phrases of knowledge.

And Froebel was equally right in his estimate of the value of socializing the life of little children through the proper organization and direction of their spontaneous plays and other activities. Since he discovered the kindergarten thousands of men and women have worked out its technique far beyond his ability, until it has come to be regarded among thoughtful educators as one of the most valuable parts of

our system of education. The kindergarten is good for children of all classes, for the rich and poor; for black and white; for native and foreign born—for many reasons probably more valuable for the children of the foreign-born among us than for any others.

The growth of the kindergarten in this country has been greater in the last ten years than in the 40 years preceding, but still only one-tenth of the children of kindergarten age are in kindergartens—about one-fourth of those who live in cities and towns. Wherever there is a

kindergarten the children attend gladly. No compulsion is required. The happiness and the joy of it are sufficient.

Then why not provide kindergartens for all? The only excuse is economy. But, is it good economy to save a few dollars at the price of neglect of the children at this most important age?

Is your community awake to its responsibility? Is it doing its full duty?

Are there kindergartens in all your schools?

Carelessness

WHAT WOULD YOU HAVE DONE?

BY LYNN DAVIS HICKS

What would you have done with this mother's problem?

Roger was dreadfully careless and untidy. Everything was dropped where he happened to be when he wanted to drop it, which—was never by any chance where the thing belonged. After he dressed in the morning, the whole part of the house where he happened to be—which was virtually the whole house, often—looked, to use an old and haggard phrase, as if a cyclone had played around in it for a little while. A cyclone leaves the impression of having carried out the wildest schemes of a wild person. So did Roger. The towel was apt to be under the bed or down by the front door; his clothes were strewn from the front window where he had rushed to look at something to the attic where he'd maybe left a shoe in his marvelous process of undressing all over the house. Any toys or tools were left right where he was using them or absent-mindedly carried them—a saw was ruined with rust in the yard, a skate was in the pantry—or the icebox, maybe. It would have surprised no one who knew Roger. Don't you know him?

Yes, he was certainly alive, but the general opinion was that his mother wouldn't be long, especially as the father was just like Roger and there was a baby! We won't argue the point of the father's hopelessness; he may or he may not have been. But would you have met the problem of Roger and the baby by sitting down and sighing or by picking up after them and sighing, saying, "It's born in them; they get it straight from their father, there's nothing to do about it!" Why is it that mothers take the hopeless attitude about this trait in boys when they won't stand for it in girls? Is the fact that there will always, as some mothers say, be a woman to pick up after the man, any real reason why he should go through life acting as if the only

thing that women had to do in life was to pick up after men? This belief, born and bred in so many of us probably accounts for the struggle that women have had in being recognized as competent to do anything but stay in the home.

I once heard a man say, "If I hung up my clothes and put my cigar stumps in the fireplace and picked up the newspaper and did all such things, Minnie wouldn't have anything to do!" It is this attitude on the part of fathers and mothers that make drudges out of women—if the women allow themselves to be made drudges of. That is their own responsibility and is hurting themselves more than anyone else. But when a mother lets her children grow up with the idea that she is there to pick up after them, she is doing an injustice not only to herself but to the children.

It is hard to draw the line between carelessness and slovenliness. We smile at one, often, especially in boys; we feel a disgust at the other. The same trait is called carelessness in children and slovenliness in grown people. And it changes its name when the person becomes responsible for a certain domain, be it a home, an office or a room. The girl who has thrown her things about all her life for her mother or a maid or a small sister to pick up is called careless, especially if she's pretty. But when she marries and her home is her responsibility, shiftless and slovenly are the terms applied to her. Is she exactly to blame? It is hard to form new habits all of a sudden. When she goes out, she probably is charming in her sweet new things, and she makes the impression that her parents want her to make. And that might be the general impression if its making depended entirely upon her trousseau or her smile. But quite as often as by these things we are judged by our homes. Have you never decided that you did not care to know a new neighbor because the

backyard was untidy, the children dirty or unbuttoned, the front steps unswept? You have gotten the impression that these people are not the kind you care to make friends or even acquaintances of. Just this last week, a whole neighborhood heaved a sigh—not of sorrow—when a certain family moved away. "I hope the next tenants will clean up and keep that place decent" was the gist of the remarks. A person must needs be mighty charming or brilliant or influential to make headway in spite of being slovenly and untidy. Have you never seen homes that suggested the lines,

"The cow is in the hammock, the baby's in the lake,

The cat is in the soup tureen;—what difference does it make?"

and we'd like to add,

The weeds are in the garden, the garage is tumbling down,

The hens are in the flower-beds,—the folks have gone uptown.

Whether the folks have gone uptown, or folks just "set around" or the folks are lying down, their place is neglected and ten to one their minds are too, and—who can say?—their morals too. For we don't often find scrupulous care about one phase of life and negligence of another. Sometimes, but it's a chance!

Is it a chance we want to take with our children?

"Oh," a mother says, "I'd rather pick up and straighten up after them than have to keep nagging and fussing at them to get them to do it." Yes, it is easier, for a while, anyhow, but one of the mother's sternest responsibilities is making her children face their responsibilities! And a child who faces his responsibilities, be they of morals, mind, or tidiness will be an adult who faces his responsibilities of home, of business, of citizenship.

But Roger! "If Roger could not go to school till he had put away everything that I have to hunt out and put away for him," his mother argues, "he'd never get there—and school is important!" Yes, it most certainly is, but all the valuable things of life are not learned in the school-building. In the home-school, with the parents as teachers children learn lessons—any less valuable than reading, writing and arithmetic? No child enjoys being late to school and an understanding between teacher and

parent on Roger's case would work to advantage. Being kept at home until his tasks were done, being punished for being late at school would make Roger realize that things were up to him! Our minds readily take the course that most any boy's would take under the circumstances. He would play hookey! He probably would unless his mother were as clever as he and saw to it that when he was started to school he went there. If it were found that this course had too many disadvantages to be tried, Roger's things could be left right where they were till he came home, and then lunch or play or something desirable could be postponed till things were put to rights. Of course, all of this is going to take time, and the older the child the more time it will take. But not to give it the time at the expense of other things that are often more interesting to parents than training their children, is for those parents to shirk their responsibility! It is to be supposed that all children would be paragons if only one telling from a parent sufficed to form the desired habits in a child. But one telling does not suffice, and the parents' job is to keep on telling and to find some other way if telling does not suffice to make the child form the right habits.

But Roger would not be such a problem, his school attendance would not be threatened or his resentment and rebellion aroused had his mother realized earlier in Roger's life that to overcome his inheritance of carelessness (from his father) he must have special training along this line. A child who is old enough to misplace things is old enough to replace them. And the misplacing begins at a very tender age—several years before school does.

It will be interesting to see how grows the baby in Roger's family in this respect. His mother realizes now that at six this carelessness is undesirable. Will she start the struggle with the baby early enough to form the right habits, or will she surrender to hereditary tendency and continue to pick up after Roger's father, Roger, the baby and any more that might come along? Will she make a drudge of herself, at the same time let her children grow up to be the undesirable neighbors whose premises are littered and unkempt, whose acquaintanceship is not desired, whose removal is?

Only she can answer, as only she will be responsible.

Use Life's Powers Properly

There is no wealth but life; life, including all its powers of love, of joy and of admiration. That country is the richest which nourishes the greatest number of noble and happy human beings; that man is the richest who, having perfected the functions of his own life to the utmost, has also the widest helpful influence,

both personal and by means of his possessions, over the lives of others.—*Ruskin*.

"Personality" is the little lamp within the soul which shines through. As you go through the world you radiate, or just give a dim little light, or pass unseen, according to the size and luminosity of your soul.

How Four Parent-Teacher Associations Secured Increase of Teachers' Salaries

MRS. CHARLES THOMPSON

A series of articles published in *CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE* last winter and spring on the urgent need for an increase in salary for teachers furnished interesting program material for one of our Parent Teacher Associations in Jackson Tennessee. In round-table discussions that followed the meeting some interesting facts concerning our city schools were brought to light. It was decided to talk the matter over with other Parent-Teacher Associations, and see if through unity of effort, we could start a campaign in this direction, since it was election year and the time seemed opportune.

Talk went round for a month or more, then one Association took the initiative and called a meeting of the officers of the four Parent-Teacher Associations with their husbands, for the purpose of discussing needed improvements in our city schools. The men pronounced this step a most progressive one, and in this first meeting insisted that the body be made a permanent organization, to be known as the Jackson Parent-Teacher Council, and a president and secretary were elected.

We then laid our burdens upon the hearts of our husbands, giving them the benefit of our investigations, and asking their advice about correcting the following findings:

That our schools did not rank with those of nearby towns;

That crowded conditions obtained because of insufficient teaching force;

That our teachers had not had a raise in salary for years;

That they were overworked and underpaid;

That twenty experienced teachers had left Jackson during the past year because of better opportunities offered elsewhere;

That these vacancies had been filled by high-school girls without teacher training;

That in some instances the janitor received more money than was being paid teachers in the primary and elementary grades.

We argued that teachers who had to wrestle with the high cost of living could not render the high type of service demanded. The men were responsive, and suggested that a committee be appointed to go before the commissioners and ask for an increased appropriation for our schools and further advise with them about plans for raising the standard of education in our town.

This committee was composed of both men and women, and when a hearing was secured, the commissioners stated the necessary funds were lacking. The women argued that funds were always forthcoming for streets and other improvements, and offered to "talk" and create public sentiment for any financial measures the men might suggest to remedy the deficit.

One man was appointed to write the recently created State Equalization Board if we might hope for relief in that direction; another to investigate the collection of poll taxes; another to explain the "Block to Block System" of taxation; another to investigate what a special tax assessor for the city of Jackson would mean. An invitation was extended the commissioners to attend the next meeting of the Parent-Teacher Council, when these reports would be heard and considered.

At the second meeting of the council the commissioners came and brought with them the opposing candidates. We had an address on "What It Means to a Child not to have Efficient Teachers." One of the city teachers had been invited to speak on "A Substantial Increase in Salary for our Teachers," and viewed the subject both from the standpoint of the teacher and the school system.

Every man was ready to report on the topic assigned. It was brought out that if the collection of poll taxes was pressed every year, the same as in election years, several thousand dollars would be added to the city treasury and that all funds received from this source apply to education. The State Equalization Board thought that from their work of investigating and readjusting taxable property the school fund would be larger. The block to block system of taxation was explained as a plain business proposition and the fairest plan of taxation.

It was finally suggested that a sufficient sum of money be borrowed to allow a 25 per cent. increase in salary for the teachers this year; and that we set earnestly to work to enforce some of the corrective measures under discussion.

It was also moved and unanimously carried that our teachers be elected and salaries fixed at the end of the school term, rather than at the beginning of the school year, as had been the custom.

This practice had been a great injustice to teachers, who never knew whether they were to be continued in their positions until the beginning of the school year.

The twenty-five per cent. increase secured was apportioned according to years of service, and in the mere matter of dollars and cents, meant only about \$5.00 to \$15.00 additional salary; but we believe the campaign was far reaching in its influence. The teachers feel that something is being done for them, and this sympathetic support is manifesting itself in an increased attendance and better work in all our schools this fall.

We pass the idea of the council to include the husbands, because in Tennessee we women get what we want when we tell the husbands about it.

The campaign and the success of it was the result of unity of effort on the part of the four Parent-Teacher Associations in Jackson, viz., the College Street Parent-Teacher Association, Whitehall Parent-Teacher Association, Alexander Parent-Teacher Association and West Jackson Parent-Teacher Association.

How hundreds of communities throughout the country have organized against child labor and illiteracy is told in a bulletin "Every Child in School" just issued by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor. This bulletin describes the methods and results of the "Back-to-School" and "Stay-in-School" campaigns carried on last year by 44 states and the District of Columbia under the auspices of the

Children's Bureau and the Council of National Defense.

Legislation for compulsory school attendance or for higher salaries is not a complete remedy, says the bulletin. Schools must be made "so plainly attractive that boys and girls will want to attend. The results of the Back-to-School drive indicate that the majority of children leave school because they are not interested and that the school fails to provide the training which meets their needs. If we are to keep children from going to work too early in life we must provide a schooling which holds their interest, satisfies their need, and gives them a sound foundation on which to build their industrial life when the proper time comes for them to enter industry."

Child-Welfare Notes

The series of 52 articles on the adaptation of the principles of the kindergarten to the education of children in the home, prepared by the Bureau of Education with the cooperation of the National Kindergarten Association, published in a very large number of leading papers a year or two ago was so well received and had such valuable effects that another similar series of articles has been prepared and is now ready for distribution by the National Kindergarten Association. Samples of these can be had without cost from the Bureau of Education, or from the National Kindergarten Association, 8 West 40th Street, New York City, N. Y., and I suggest that the readers of the CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE who are interested in the education of young children can perform a very valuable service by writing to the Bureau or to the National Kindergarten Association for copies of these articles, and asking that they be printed in their local papers.

P. P. CLAXTON,
Commissioner of Education.

Iowa University has a Research Department

which has given valuable service in studying normal children with a view to providing information of value to parents in bringing up their children. Mrs. Isaac Lea Hillis has given her time and interest to this work for many years and it was largely through her efforts that the University included this as a part of its work. Through her efforts, the National Women's Christian Temperance Union has voted to give \$50,000 for the research work for the welfare of the mothers of this country. It will help the cause of childhood the world over and is a splendid use for a part of the million dollars which they raised for their Jubilee or 50th Anniversary.

The cooperation of all Women's Organizations in child-welfare work is the outcome of cooperative work during the War. Child-Welfare is a universal interest and those who are not giving it their sole attention as is the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations are demonstrating their appreciation of an organization that has that for its sole work by giving their cordial endorsement and cooperation.

Our Privilege

It is a tremendous moment when first one is called upon to join the great army of those who suffer. That vast world of love and pain opens suddenly to admit us one by one within its fortress. We are afraid to enter into the land, yet you will, I know, feel how high is the call. It is as a trumpet speaking to us, that cries aloud, "It is your turn—endure." Play your part. As they endured before you, so now close up the ranks—be patient and strong as they

were. Since Christ, this world of pain is no accident untoward or sinister, but a lawful department of life, with experiences, interests, adventures, hopes, delights, secrets of its own. These are all thrown open to us as we pass within our gates—things that we could never learn or know or see, so long as we were well. God help you to walk through this world now opened to you, as through a kingdom, royal, and wide and glorious.—Henry Scott Holland.

Mothers' Pensions

U. S. Department of Labor, Children's Bureau, Washington

Remarkable progress has been made in legislation providing mothers' pensions since the first mothers' pension laws were passed in 1911 by Missouri and Illinois. According to a bulletin entitled "Laws Relating to Mothers' Pensions," just issued by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, 39 states, Alaska, and Hawaii now have some public provision for mothers left with young children to support, and in at least 5 of the remaining states mothers' pension laws have been under consideration. Canada, Denmark, and New Zealand also have passed legislation providing aid for mothers. This rapid spread of legislation in so brief a period is indicative, says the Children's Bureau bulletin, of a widespread and deep-rooted conviction that no child should be deprived of home life and a mother's care because of poverty alone.

Generally speaking, all mothers' pension laws provide for the payment of a stated weekly or monthly sum for each child under a certain age to mothers who are dependent upon their own efforts to support their children and are morally and physically fit persons to bring up their children. There is considerable variation in the laws in force in the different states. Some states provide pensions only for widowed mothers; others include women who are divorced or who may have been deserted by their husbands, or those whose husbands are in prison, in state asylums, or who are otherwise incapacitated. In three states, expectant mothers may receive mothers' pensions; and in a number of instances the mothers of children born out of wedlock come within the scope of the law.

The age up to which an allowance may be made for a child varies from thirteen to seventeen years. Only one state has a thirteen-year maximum, but this state allows an extension to sixteen years if the child is ill or incapacitated for work. Sixteen years is the maximum in the greatest number of states. One state and Alaska give seventeen as a maximum and one other state with a sixteen-year limit for boys makes seventeen a maximum in the case of girls.

The amounts of the allowances vary greatly in the different states; they range from \$2 per week per child, to \$25 a month for one child and \$15 for each additional child. In many states the amount is far too low to maintain a decent standard of family life particularly in view of the greatly increased cost of living. It is encouraging to note, however, that the newer laws and more recent amendments, with a few exceptions, are in the direction of making more liberal allowances and of raising the age limits of the children who may be aided to keep pace with advances made in child labor and compulsory education laws.

The bulletin contains the complete text of the laws concerning mothers' pensions in force in the United States, Canada, Denmark, and New Zealand, together with rules and regulations issued in connection with their administration and the forms of application used in various localities. It also contains a list of references on the subject of mothers' pensions. An introductory discussion gives a succinct history of mothers' pension legislation and briefly summarizes the provisions of the laws in force in the United States.

Child Labor Day

Child Labor Day will be observed throughout the country on Sunday, January 25, in churches; on Monday the 26th, in schools; and on Saturday the 24th in synagogues. Secretary Lane in a recent letter to the National Child Labor Committee expresses the spirit in which child labor Day should be observed. He says: "Child labor will soon be a thing unknown. The child will be given its chance to grow. But work by children on things that are not drudgery and do not impair health or spirits will more and more come to be recognized as educational. 'We know only what we do,' is at least more than half true. And the child that trains hand and eye and brain to work together is being educated. Experience has shown that a fixed limit must be

set by law, else the exploiters will take advantage of the necessities of the parents. Now, that we are coming to a minimum wage, the necessity will grow less. I can not say, 'let no child work,' for I believe in the idea of work being put into the heads of the young, and I believe in the value of work to the young—but not monotony, not anything that does not tend to make a more complete citizen in the long run."

The year 1919 marked the passage of the federal child labor law which places a 10 per cent. tax on the net profits of establishments employing children under 14 years of age in factories, mills, canneries and manufacturing establishments, of children under 16 in

mines and quarries, and of children between 14 and 16 for more than 8 hours a day, six days a week, or at night. The great value of the federal law lies not so much in the number of children it affects, for they are a small proportion of all the children gainfully employed but in the fact that it makes uniform the laws of the forty-eight states and sets an example for the states to follow in the industries that are not reached by the federal law. It does not apply to the vast number of children regularly em-

ploied in agriculture, nor to those working in street trades, in department stores, grocery stores, laundries, amusement places, hotels, restaurants, in the messenger service and other trades.

The federal judge of the western district of North Carolina has declared the federal law unconstitutional, and the case has been appealed to the Supreme Court. Meanwhile the law is in effect everywhere except in the western judicial district of North Carolina.

Will You Help Clothe Armenian Children?

The little children of Armenia and their mothers are in greatest need. With one garment, with cold weather, with starvation facing them, they must rely on the people who live in comfort in other countries to help them in this great emergency. Clothing of all kinds, if in good condition, is greatly needed.

Any good clothing that can be sent to Armenia will find a welcome, for many of those

destitute people in Armenia have but one garment, and the weather there in the winter is very cold and this form of their suffering very great.

All clothing should be addressed to the "Near East Relief," No. 135 West 17th Street, New York City, and package marked to show what it contains.

Appreciation of Child-Welfare Magazine

Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association:
"I shall be very glad to receive my first copy, for I know of the value of this MAGAZINE."

SGD. L. GRACE KANE,
State Children's Division Supt.

From a Teacher in Eastern Pennsylvania:

"I've read the CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE from cover to cover, and think it a splendid periodical, one to which every mother should subscribe and read religiously."

RUTH M. SCHAEFER.

Board of Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

"The Middle Western Division of the Board

of S. S. is holding S. S. Institutes over seven states. I have the conference for the Elementary Division, and am recommending in them your CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE. I want to get them into mothers' hands. Would you send me a couple of good sample copies of the MAGAZINE for my Exhibit Table?

SGD. MILDRED MOODY,
Head of Elementary Dept.

"I am very glad to let you know that the Club de Madres subscribes to the MAGAZINE. I find it so helpful and interesting. Everything in it is of real value to a mother."

CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE is a "Lamp unto our feet."

Thoughts, feelings, ideas, spiritual influences are the actual powers of the universe, far more effective than those revolutions that overturn dynasties. It is in the deep places of the human soul that God is most truly and powerfully present; in the justice and truth that breathes in the hearts of men and women, in those remains of good He has preserved in every heart, and in which the true hope of every nation rests; more than all those hidden truths of the Word discovered in its inner sense, that are today a surety of the Divine Presence and the revela-

tion of the "still small voice." The Christian Era opened at the blackest hour of history with the prattling of a babe in one of the obscurest villages in the world; not in Rome or Carthage, but in Bethlehem of Judea; not in a Cæsar's palace, but in a manger. Church success, what is it? Not in crowded aisles or hushed assemblies, but in heart impressions that change character for the better, in altered lives that will stand firm in the day of judgment.—*Clarence Lathbury.*

The Kind of Coöperation which the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations Offers for Child-Welfare¹

By MARY H. WEEKS.

It is my purpose to show the special kind of coöperation our mothers and parent-teacher associations circles can give other national organizations, and why it is specially fitted to give it.

The Congress was organized in 1897 with 294 present. It now has 145,000. Its purpose is child-welfare in home, school, church and state. It is sometimes, in some places, misled into taking up other work, but this is not often. Sometimes, people who realize our propaganda value try to use us for other purposes, but they or we soon discover the mistake, for we are purely a child welfare organization.

When the Congress was organized, "child-welfare" were truly words in the dictionary. Now they are on every tongue. Naturally, we believe we had our share in this. Our president was once asked how we were able to do so much work on such small dues as 10 cents per capita per annum. To which she replied, "Because we do but one thing, and every member is consecrated to it." You see it is not something we have taken up as a fad or as a timely interest thing. It is the one great cause to which nature had devoted men and women. The child is our center of life. Our whole organization is but a scheme of coöperation to make home, school, town, state, nation—the whole world, a better place for better children.

We have not, as yet, grown to be expert fathers and mothers. No group of us—mothers clubs or parent-teacher associations—ever becomes a group of experts of that kind, since each year new parents are coming in. There is always a percentage of raw material to be amalgamated. Every year parents go out from the upper grades of the school and new ones come in at the primary. But we are experts in coöperation for child-welfare, and as such we offer ourselves to every one of the 32 organizations of this National Council of Women whenever work distinctly for children is to be done. If it is propaganda to reach the masses, we are an ideal body to put it forth. Like the public schools in whose buildings most of our meetings are held, we are non-sectarian, non-racial, non-political. We are more democratic than any political party and have no personal axes to grind. Our base of operations is the school district, and on the common interest of the school district—the child—we base a community coöperation upon which we count with certainty to influence every agency in the district which hinders child-welfare, and support every movement for its betterment.

The whole machinery is at your disposal, so

¹ Address to National Council of Women.

long as you are offering something for the children; but closed to you if you merely want to use us. Our strength, as I said, is one ideaed.

Our Parent-Teacher Associations are made up of all the people in the school district who are interested in work for children. Before we had had time to demonstrate the value of these organizations, we were often troubled because only the people who needed them least came to the meetings. The executive board of our Kansas Branch once sought advice about this seeming failure of our efforts, from Superintendent Pearson, one of our staunch supporters. He said that this was no cause for discouragement as the people who did come were the leaders of public opinion in their districts, and through them, the thought of the meetings would filter out to the whole community. His prophecy has proved itself. Many of our circles now have 100 per cent. membership—that is, a member from every family whose children are in the school, and often there are more, since we take in fathers as well as mothers.

You see now how, with the least new organization and effort, it is possible to bring to every family in the school district any message for child-welfare, and how that message will come with the greatest force and result because it comes through the people of the district itself, not from outsiders who might be looked upon with suspicion; and comes to people already accustomed to work together for the common cause of childhood. It will always be "our folks," "our children," "our district"—local friends, personal interest, and district pride combining to make the whole thing a success.

Suppose you wanted to reform the picture shows in the residence sections. In the model Parent-Teacher Associations which you have assisted to build up, you find every patron of the shows, the very people from whom the money comes, and the very people most interested in clean pictures because of their children. The picture men can not afford to stand against them.

Suppose you believe the milk supply is bad. If you have taught the Parent-Teacher Associations the value of milk as a food for children and the necessity for *pure* milk, what a force you can bring to bear on the milk men of each district. For Parent-Teacher Associations are their best customers. At this very moment, the milk committee of the Consumers League in my city is arranging with the Parent-Teacher Associations to have a milk census taken in each school district. When it is done, we shall learn if there is any connection between the milk

supply and the large number of understandard children in some of our districts. Incidentally, we are making our board of health sit up and take notice of naughty milk men. Even politicians will take notice when mothers plead for their children. Politicians merely make light of high-brow Leaguers. We bless the Leaguers for their thinking and assist them with our mother love. In my city, we have a progressive Board of Education which weighs and measures the school children several times a year, and our Child Welfare Department does the same thing for the children under school age. So that we are at last in a position to determine what our milk supply means in terms of health, and this interests every member of every Parent-Teacher Association in our city.

In my judgment, these associations of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations offer the most complete system for rousing the whole people to any child-welfare movement, and the ability to handle it themselves, no matter how awkwardly. Our aim is not to do *for* the parents what they themselves can do for themselves. They can not be intelligent parents until they learn to speak through their own voices. In some states where philanthropic work has been long and firmly established, it is sometimes difficult to tear our workers away from the idea that our work is some sort of charity and that things must be done *for* the mothers. Whereas our basic idea is to teach parents to use the best ways themselves.

The value of the Congress as a medium for big child-welfare work was never more forcibly demonstrated than in the child health campaign instituted by our Federal Children's Bureau last year, one of the biggest health propagandas ever carried out in any country. Splendid results in weighing and measuring were accomplished in many states where no use of Parent-Teacher Associations as such was had, but where the Parent-Teacher Associations were used, the work was so facilitated and so complete that, to us, the demonstration was most gratifying. In my own city where the work of the Children's Bureau was in the hands of people who understood the value of the Parent-Teacher Associations for the purposes of the Bureau, 500 Congress women took the complete census of our 23,000 children under school age. We have 51 Parent-Teacher Associations in as many school districts. Each district furnished its own quota which went about among its own people who knew them in the association and knew their interest in children and so receive them willingly. Each Parent-Teacher Association formed its own group for canvassing its district to induce mothers to bring their children under school age to the school to be examined, and it was another group of Parent-Teacher Associations that weighed and measured the children before

the doctors examined them. This was, of course, done under the direction of a group of weighing experts. Where the contract for inducement was concerned, it was the Parent-Teacher Association that made it in its own neighborhood. But the group of experts who attended to the exactness of the statistics and needed no acquaintance in the districts, was made up from the Collegiate Alumnae Association. The follow-up work, again, was done by Parent-Teacher Association workers, because their acquaintance in the districts made it possible for them to visit mothers of children whom the examining physician had found needed attention of some kind. Since the whole district had, for a long time, been working together for the good of its children, it was not an impertinence for a mother to run in and ask if the trouble had been corrected, or to tell about a free clinic, or to offer to go with the mother, or to care for the other children while the mother went with the clinic case—all of which services are comprised in our follow-up work, and are done by Parent-Teacher Associations. But the records of these cases are looked after by quite a different group not from the same class, since most Parent-Teacher Associations are not expert in such work. The office service, the well children's stations, the film placing which goes with our advertising, employ another set of people, the greatest service of the Parent-Teacher Associations being the contact with the mass of people.

I think I have said enough about the kind of work the Congress circles do and said it simply enough, to give a fair idea of the things in which they best coöperate with outside organizations and how they best coöperate and why. If it seems good, you will hereafter have more interest in Parent-Teacher Associations of your own town or country, and if you find none there, perhaps you will want help to organize them. In former years, we had to solicit invitations; now it is the school men and other citizens that want us and we can not supply enough organizers.

We have some failures; sometimes the new experience of being in a club, or a sense of new power over the old time sufferer, the teacher, goes to the head, but these are the exceptions which prove the rule that parent-teacher associations spell the best kind of coöperation for home, school, church and state, and we offer them for your use when child-welfare is the theme.

Perhaps some of you are not familiar with the accomplishments of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations. Perhaps three little stories will best illustrate some of the homely, intimate things which it does for parent, for teacher and for children.

A year after the first association was organized in my city, the president was approached after a meeting by a very poorly dressed woman, who said with tears in her eyes that she wanted

to tell what the circle had done for her. She was a widow with two boys to raise, and made her living by washing." My boys never used to want me to come to the school because they said my clothes were not so good as those of the other mothers they saw visiting the principal. But since I have been coming to this Parent-Teacher Circle, and they know that I sometimes serve on committees and speak in meetings, they never say anything about my clothes. They urge me to come, And, do you know, they seem to have more respect for my opinion." You see how it worked on those boys. And was not her task of raising them made easier by that respect?

An easygoing principal was urged to have an association. "I have never felt the need of anything of that kind" said he; "but if you want one, go ahead." Six months after he was testifying "Why, that Parent-Teacher Association has cut the discipline in two. If they keep on another six months, there will be no problem of discipline. Somehow when they hear what problems their children are, they go home and solve them in some way." Consider what such testimony means as to the increased economy and efficiency of that school. The children were also the better for it.

A teacher ushered an unwilling boy into the principal's room with the statement that the sullen, angry bit of humanity was not to be tolerated in her room any more. "He never

had his lessons; he was not attentive or obedient; he should be taken before the juvenile court." "All right," said the principal. But the Parent-Teacher Circle was represented in that room by its president. She was an observant woman and had boys of her own. Boys were not bad to her, they were just mismanaged. So she took a hand in affairs. "Say, son, can you read this on the board?" "No," came the stubborn reply from the candidate for the court, who wondered what this fool woman was after. "Can you read the blackboard in your room?" "No," came the still more reluctant answer. "Do you often have the toothache?" said this strange woman. "Yes, I do. It aches now like the dickens." "Give me the charge of this boy," said she. "All right" said the principal. The Parent-Teacher Association bought the frames and the best oculist in town and the best dentist did the rest. In a few months that boy, fit only for the Juvenile Court, was leading his class, a happy, obedient and respected member of the school. Just think what mental and physical suffering and mortification that boy might have been saved if his mother had had more information and had had teeth and eyes attended to before he came to school. And what a saving in vital energy and time for the teacher and school. It is for just such saving through the better training of parents, that the Congress is working. Just such homely but vital things.

PROGRAM FOR PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS FOR JANUARY

The Programs given from month to month require the service of three members of the association for each meeting. They develop home talent, at the same time providing papers of educational value in child-nurture. They ensure a high standard or the season's meetings, and awaken wider interest in child-welfare as the members learn of the movement throughout the world.

FIRST TOPIC—

President's Desk.—Carelessness.—How Four Parent-Teacher Associations Secured Increased Salary for Teachers.

SECOND TOPIC—(To be assigned to another member).

What Parent-Teacher Associations in other States are Doing.

THIRD TOPIC—(To be assigned to third member).

Current Events in Child-Welfare from Child-Welfare Notes and elsewhere.

List of Loan Papers in Child Nurture suitable for programs may be secured by sending 2 cent stamp to National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, 1314 Mass. Ave., Washington, D. C.

School and Home Education

THE MAKING OF DEMOCRATS

We have had five years of war and we are good for several years more. Really this is and will be a continuous struggle; armistice day did not mark the end of one war and the beginning of another; it only marked a change in the aspects of fighting. Now the struggle has been transferred to the realm of less external action. But the struggle goes on and it is the conflict between the principle of the mechanical control of human destiny by overhead power on one side and the principle of the development of human life and society by its own forces on the other.

So the making of democrats means either that we will try to make the young and growing people of our communities the kind of people we wish them to be by attempts at compulsion or we will fall back on the living powers that guide them, under freedom, into democratic living for themselves.

Every community ought to be in the totality of its life a school of democratic living. It is either making those who make a better society for all or it is training those who tear down all we have so painfully built up. Every community makes people and it determines the kind of people they will be, not by its municipal code but by the ideals and motives it furnishes the young.

Democrats are made by external experiences that determine their internal motives and ideals. A democrat is a man who lives principally for the good of the life of all. He is shaping his life on the principle that the thing most worth while is the common good. But our communities today do not make democrats because their life is conceived in terms of other purposes;

in every way they say to the young that the things of first value are business success, success built at the price of the needs of others; they are organized for competitive business; they set forth the ideal of struggle over against mutual helpfulness. We cannot make democrats in an undemocratic atmosphere.

Two things we have to do: First, exhibit democracy as a way of living. With us, so far, it is simply a political expedient. It must become a rule of life. The community must be tested by the democratic test, Is it for the highest good of all? Does it make for common well-being? Is it devoted to lives rather than to goods and to the lives of all rather than the advantages of a few?

Second: We must set the vision of the democratic life in the hearts of the young. Our teaching is not today teaching for life but teaching for the business exigencies of making a living. We furnish the young with a schedule of a commercial life but we give them no motive power, no ideals, no guiding principles and no schedules for the larger business of being neighbors and human beings in a human society. Our training of the young has been dehumanized in the name of business efficiency, and we are turning to try to save the situation by elaborate overhead rules for their control. Our hope, our only hope, lies in people who make their own rules, the rules of social harmony and love because they have learned to love and live for the common good; they have learned what is essentially the religious life, whatever we may call it.—*Henry F. Cope, D.D.*

Ideals

By EDGAR A. GUEST

Better than land or gold or trade
Are a high ideal and a purpose true;
Better than all of the wealth we've made
Is the work for others that now we do
For Rome grew rich and she turned to song
And danced to music and drank her wine,
But she sapped the strength of her fibers strong
And a gilded shroud was her splendor fine.

The Rome of old with its wealth and wine
Was the handiwork of a sturdy race;
They builded well and they made it fine
And they dreamed of it as their children's place.
They thought the joys they had won to give
And that seemed so certain and fixed and sure
To the end of time in the world would live
And the Rome they'd fashioned would long
endure.

They passed to their children the hoarded gold,
Their marble halls and their fertile fields!
But not the spirit of the Rome of old,
Nor the Roman courage that never yields.
They left them the wealth that their hands had
won.

But they failed to leave them a purpose true,
They left them thinking life's work all done,
And Rome went down and was lost to view.

We must guard ourselves lest we follow Rome.
We must leave our children the finer things.
We must teach them love of the spot called home
And the lasting joy that a purpose brings.
For vain are our Flag and our battles won,
And vain are our lands and our stores of gold,
If our children feel that life's work is done.
We must give them a high ideal to hold.

Where Are We Going?

Why not lend your influence and active coöperation in securing for your community for the coming school year a live, vigorous, progressive Parent-Teachers' Association? Five thousand such associations in the state of Wisconsin during the coming year would improve our educational situation to a degree that we little dream. Schools are sadly in need of the active coöperation of parents. The school and the home are so closely related in their efforts and ideals that the most natural thing in the world is for parents and teachers to get together in organized groups for purposes of discussion and mutual understanding.

The bringing up of children to perform worthily the duties of citizenship and to earn a comfortable livelihood in the next four or five decades is a tremendous responsibility. Parents cannot get along without teachers and teachers cannot get along without the counsel of parents. Unless Parent-Teacher Associations can bring together in cordial and helpful relationship the parents and teachers, we may expect to see a constantly widening chasm separating teachers from the public. This would mean, for one thing, the development of an attitude of mind among teachers toward their work very similar in kind to the attitude of mind of the least competent day laborer toward his job. In other words, the tendency would be to consider it a form of drudgery by which one earns his daily bread; work that is to be stopped

instantly at the sound of the signal and not to be taken up again or thought about until the signal sounds to begin. This attitude is no figment of the imagination. It is already appearing here and there in the teaching body, and wherever it appears it is sullen, materialistic, time-serving. It is born of the feeling that the public does not appreciate the services of the teacher and that it also begrudges her a comfortable salary.

Teaching is an affair of the spirit and only incidentally of the body and hands. When the life goes out of this spirit and the work degenerates into a time-serving job for the sake of the scant living it affords, the nation is on the verge of collapse. The home alone cannot save it; the home and the church together cannot save it. The school is an essential element in our modern civilization. We should preserve it with the same jealous care and determination that we would preserve our national existence.

If the high spiritual values and ideals that should appear in teaching are to be preserved, parents and teachers the country over must come together in a spirit of mutual helpfulness and with a determination mutually to solve the grave problems involved in training the rising generation to perform worthily the high service the coming age is sure to require.—*Wisconsin Educational News Bulletin.*

Reasons Why the World Must Work

Here are some hard, concrete reasons why the world must work—work for this and the next generation.

In the past four years it has consumed in the fires of battle, in large degree, the accumulations of sixty centuries—

It has expended in the prosecution of the war, gigantic beyond parallel, more than two hundred thousand millions of dollars of its wealth—

It has destroyed property, vast and incalculable, in a disaster cataclysmic in character and in area affected—

It has destroyed property, vast and incalculable, burned cities and wrecked a substantial portion of its industrial plants and machinery—

It has taken fifty million men—its fittest physically and mentally—out of productive avocations and made them agents of destruction—

It has kept these men in arms and in the hell of battle, until seven million of them are dead and fourteen million others are wounded, maimed and mutilated—

It has mobilized its every material resource for the maintenance of armies and navies and armaments, the making and the transportation of supplies and equipment and all the costly, countless material of war—

It has flung its inheritance into a consuming furnace and mortgaged its future for generations—

It has done all this and more, and now, if it is to regain and enjoy the comforts of the days preceding its mad orgy, it must work—

If it is to live in houses, it must rebuild those that have been burned—

If its fields are to be made productive, they must be reclaimed and tilled—

If its factories and its mills are to produce, they must be repaired and operated—

If its industrial life is to function sufficiently to meet its needs, its coal must be mined—

If it is to wear clothes, they must be made—

If it is not to freeze, fuel must be had—

If it is to eat bread, the bread must be earned.
—Hanly.

Thrift Program for Schools

2. Opening address—OUR DEBT TO UNCLE SAM

(Submitted by First Federal Reserve District)

Suggestion: If possible choose a boy who is a purchaser of stamps as well as one who is a good speaker and a good citizen.

Do you remember reading or hearing about General Pershing's speech upon the occasion of his visit to the tomb of Lafayette? Lafayette rendered our country a great service at the time of the Revolutionary War—a service this country has but recently been able to repay. It is not possible to imagine what the history of this nation might have been had the French not come to our assistance at that time of our need. And yet, I repeat, in a period of about 150 years we had never really settled our account with them. But when this last world war had brought France to the place where she saw little hope of success, where she feared her very future existence, America entered the struggle, and went to her aid. It was then that General Pershing visited the tomb of Lafayette, the great statesman of France, the great friend of America—and in a deep, clear voice, said the words so few in number, yet so rich in meaning, "Lafayette, we are here."

Now just as the United States owed a debt to France, the people of America, owe a debt to Uncle Sam for great service rendered. He is giving us home, comfort, education, prosperity, happiness, and opportunity. The United States has paid her debt to France. Shall we, the children of America pay our debt to Uncle Sam? "Yes," I know your answer, It is "Yes" but now you are asking "How?"

This Government is conducting a campaign for the purpose of urging our citizens old and young alike, to cultivate a habit which we *sadly lack* and which we *greatly need* to insure the lasting prosperity of the nation, the *Happy Habit of Thrift*.

This is what Uncle Sam is saying to all his nieces and nephews: "My children, I want you to be *thrifty*. I want you to organize yourselves into a real army with General Thrift as your Commander-in-Chief, and fight with all your time, thought, care and money against your all too-powerful adversary—General Thriftlessness. He is a hard foe to conquer for he has secret agents working for him that are all about you. One of them is Major Waste, others are Captain Carelessness, Lieutenant Laziness and Ensign Extravagance.

But General Thrift bids you give no heed to their words of advice. He asks which you would prefer to have—25 cents or 25 dollars. The twenty-five dollars and even more can,

really be yours in time if you give strict attention to General Thrift's officers' orders.

Major Salvage as opposed to Major Waste commands: "Save your old rags and papers and jewelry and junk—don't throw them away, turn them into Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps."

Captain Forethought against Carelessness commands: "Look ahead. Save some of your weekly allowance. Invest it so that you may have some fun and happiness in the future."

Lieutenant Business against Laziness commands: "Get busy. Find a work to do. Invest your time—it pays."

Ensign Economy against Ensign Extravagance commands: "Spend wisely. Get something good and *lasting* for every cent that you spend. Divide your allowance into parts, some to be saved, some to buy necessities, some to buy fun."

And right here Uncle Sam goes on to say—"Let me take that part you are going to save and I will look after it for you and when you are a little older I will give it back to you and pay you extra money for the use of it."

Think of that—opportunity to make your money grow. Trust your Uncle Sam; he's dependable. Buy Thrift Stamps—Buy War Savings Stamps.

Let us get together and form that thrifty army as Uncle Sam requests, and then when our investments mature we can step up to the window with our fists full of stamps and say in a loud, proud voice, "Uncle Sam—we are here."

Nos. 3 and 7. SUGGESTIONS FOR FOUR-MINUTE SPEECHES OR ESSAYS to be developed by the pupil.

I. Saving and Myself:

- A. Where I can save today.
- B. Where I can invest most wisely.
- C. What my savings will mean to me five years hence
 - 1. for my education;
 - 2. as a start in business.
- D. What my savings mean to the government.
- E. How my savings help the world—need for capital.

II. Thrift and the High Cost of Living:

- A. Extravagance and Luxury important causes of the High Cost of Living:
 - 1. Waste of materials; 2. Waste of labor; 3. Waste of money; 4. Consequent high prices.
- B. Thrift the remedy:
 - 1. Industry to increase production; 2. Buying wisely,

only what we can afford, what we really want; buying for value not for show; 3. Taking care of what we buy; 4. Saving and investing our money.

9. Recitation: DECLAMATIONS.

Note to teacher: The nine quotations from the writings of famous men may be recited by nine pupils. Possibly the pupils may be selected with regard to their relative sizes, letting the smallest pupil recite the first quotation, the largest pupil the last.

Benjamin Franklin's "Whistle" should be the declamation of one pupil.

Economy makes happy homes and sound nations. Instil it deep.—*George Washington*.

Teach economy. That is one of the first and highest virtues. It begins with saving money.—*Abraham Lincoln*.

Save and teach all you are interested in to save; thus pave the way for moral and material success.—*Thomas Jefferson*.

Extravagance rots character; train youth away from it. On the other hand, the habit of saving money, while it stiffens the will, also brightens the energies. If you would be sure that you are beginning right, begin to save.—*Theodore Roosevelt*.

Men of the South, save! You must learn this lesson, or that economy, which so stiffens the North and inspires and stimulates its industry, will overwhelm you.—*Henry Clay*.

Things don't turn up in this world until somebody turns them up. Experience teaches that it is the men and women who pay attention to small savings that become wealthy. By saving nickels and dimes a thrifty person lays the foundation of a fortune.—*James A. Garfield*.

Too much can not be done for the promotion of thrift. It ought to be urged upon the young in the home, in the school, everywhere. Thrift as a necessity, a duty, ought to be insisted upon for everybody in every place of public discussion. The want of frugality, the unlimited extravagance of the time, is a public menace and any movement that will tend to check it deserves the highest commendation.—*G. W. Clark*, Governor of Iowa.

Careful saving and careful spending invariably promote success. Economy is one of the most essential elements of success, yet most wretchedly disregarded. The five or ten cents squandered a day, if saved, will in a few years amount to thousands of dollars. If a man is not competent to manage a small income or a small business, he is not competent to manage a large income or a large business.—*Marshall Field*.

I suppose not many fortunate by-products can come out of the war; but if the United States can learn something about saving out of this war, it will be worth the cost of the war. I mean the literal cost of it in money and resources.—*Woodrow Wilson*.

Newell Dwight Hillis on Education

Newell Dwight Hillis in *McClure's* for November in an article entitled "What is the Matter with Our Schools?" says many wise things.

"Education has suddenly become the biggest word in our national vocabulary."

"It was a matter of national chagrin to have England and France realize that of our two million young soldiers who landed in France two hundred thousand could neither read nor write."

"The Great War has proved to our people the money value of knowledge. As a rule failure has been ignorance and success was knowing how."

"The new realization, therefore, of the value of education is in this single fact; that the American people at length have been made to acknowledge that back of every great thing, stands a great thought, and back of every great thought stands a great man."

"Gladstone was often called 'the best informed statesman of his time,' but Gladstone was like a large vase, standing before the cathedral of Rome, on St. Peter's Day, when every prince

and peasant passing by cast into the vessel gifts of gold and silver, of pearls and amethysts, until the tall vase overflowed with rich treasure. Contrariwise, the child born of the wharf rat and evil woman, and left in the tenements an orphan, must be likened to one of those barrels standing in an alley behind the saloon, into which is cast all the filth of some ale-house,—a vessel filled, not with the sayings of wise parents and teachers and friends, like Gladstone and Roosevelt,—but made into a vessel of dishonor by an education of vulgarity, theft and crime. The real wealth of a nation, therefore, is in its well-educated boys and girls. The first business of this Republic is to build the schoolhouse, the library and the college for the production of great souls, who in turn can produce great tools, arts, laws, homes and liberties. Whatever injures the schoolhouse, therefore, is an enemy of the State.

"Man can make cotton cloth at wholesale, and crackers by the million, but great souls are made one by one."

"Our wholesale system of education has been

severely criticized by the distinguished writer, Frederic Harrison, who urges many illustrations against it. Having studied the method of the American public school, Frederic Harrison tells us in contrast how the one hundred greatest men in England were produced. Here is a father named John Mill, who gave himself tirelessly to his son, John Stuart Mill. Here is John Ruskin's mother, rising early and sitting up late, until she has given the boy, at fourteen years of age, his perfect style as a master of prose literature. Here is the father of the great scientist, Darwin, patiently training his son, Charles Darwin. Harrison thinks that the Arnold family is the greatest family in England's modern life, with four generations of gifted educators and literary artists, but he insists that this intellectual supremacy is not so much a thing of heredity as a thing of drill, as one generation hands the divine gift forward to another.

"In our own country, we can never overlook the fact that Emerson and Lowell and Longfellow were really educated in the library of the fathers, and specialized upon by expert teachers. Just as that congregational minister in Stockbridge drilled Cyrus Field, founder of the Atlantic cable, and David Dudley Field, the international jurist, and Henry Field, the editor; just as Lyman Beecher became the educator of Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe."

Some of our American schools are open to criticism because the teachers always emphasize facts to be known, instead of the vision that sees the fact. These educators treat the memory as a pocket to be crammed with facts about clods, and stones and seeds and stars. But carry this kind of scholar up to the *n*-th power, and you simply have a 'dry as dust' human machine, as lifeless as though the man were bound up in sheepskin and stood upon a bookshelf. Ruskin understood: 'For a thousand and great speakers, there is only one great thinker; for a thousand great thinkers, there is only one great seer; the greatest thing that a man can do for the world is to open his eyes and see what the Creator has made and then tell other men about it.' The man who opens his eyes and reads what God has written on the rocks, gives us geology; the man who opens his eyes and sees what God has written on the skies, gives us astronomy; the man who opens his eyes and sees what God has written on the boy and the mind, gives us physiology and psychology. The memory mind is the mediocre mind; the mind with a vision power is the mind of the great artist, author, inventor, and statesman. The teacher is a man who shows boys and girls how to see.

"But in every country and clime, the rich man's college suffers today as the result of yesterday's success. The youth with hungry

mind goes to college, succeeds in life, and later, grown strong and rich, sends his son to college. But there is a great difference between the father's *going* to college, and the son's being *sent* to college. When a generation of rich men has lived, the danger is that the rich college they endow will become a Pullman palace *sleeping* car, and those of us who have seen these students repose languidly through an entire evening lecture, understand the peril."

"Certain of our big business men have become critical of a few so-called 'rich men's colleges.' These hard-headed practical men are alarmed because a few college professors have become exponents of every known fad from Bolshevism to polygamy. Men of large experience believe that the social remedies proposed are often more dangerous than the social diseases to be combated. Strangely enough, cast-off theories that have been exploded a hundred times in the business world have been revived and are again being exploited in class-rooms, as brand-new discoveries in the little college world. Doubtless, much of this apprehension is not well founded. One diseased apple bough does not damn the whole orchard. The fact that two or three university professors in the East, and several in the West are defending Bolshevism as the most promising social experiment ever tried, and are advocating industrial revolution, and seek to ferment a class war, does not mean that the overwhelming majority of educators are not clear-headed and sound in their thinking.

"Out of all these facts has come the sudden realization that every boy and girl has the right to education, with reference to earning their own livelihood. Not one boy in twenty, and probably not one in fifty, wants to be a lawyer, or a teacher, a physician, a clergyman, or an editor. Most boys love tools, and animals—and they want to feed the State, or equip the State, or support the State. Their happiness is in self-expression, and their strongest gift is not the gift of speaking or of writing—it is the gift of doing. At thirty they become bitter, because they were not allowed at fourteen or fifteen years of age to enter a machine-shop and become experts in iron or steel or type-setting, or the loom, or the engine. Their love of work, and out-of-door industry, will remain a life-long passion. Manual labor is the university they love. Their best years are the plastic years, from fourteen to twenty, when the intellect is quick to perceive and the memory is strong to retain. Their general knowledge they can obtain later on by reading, conversation, observation and mingling with men. There are many causes of poverty and commercial failure, including bad heredity, quarrelsomeness, dishonesty in the appointed work, lying, drunkenness but ignorance is the chief cause.

"It is probable that nine-tenths of our chil-

dren and youths, should leave the general class-rooms at about fourteen years of age and enter machine shops and manual training-schools. This would not only do much

to abolish poverty and put a stop to truancy, but it would do more to promote industry, efficiency and thus make all boys self-sufficing toward their own home and their own family."

Social Morality Congress

AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE, SEPT. 15-OCT. 16, AND A NATIONAL CONVENTION, OCT. 17-24.

THE PURPOSE

To find a common ground and make a common attack upon the basic problems of social health.

To organize our forces and unify our efforts that we may attain new heights of social outlook upon social problems and thus accept the challenge that has been thrown down demanding high standards of social health as a vital factor in modern ethics.

To inaugurate a splendid new national health policy that shall be a constructive factor in raising the standard of our national life.

To promote general health legislation that shall provide health education for every city, town and rural community that will overcome the menace of existing conditions revealed by the draft-board examinations.

THE PLACE

New York City. The meetings were all held in the finely appointed National Young Women's Christian Association headquarters, 600-610 Lexington Ave. All the details that count so much for the comfort and convenience of a delegate body were perfectly cared for. The Waldorf-Astoria Hotel was resident headquarters for the accredited delegates. Even the weather-man coöperated, for he supplied a whole week of perfect Indian Summer weather which was both enjoyed and appreciated. So engrossing were the meetings and so full of helpfulness that even the lure of the river boats and the top of the Broadway buses did not interfere with a full attendance of delegates at every session.

THE PEOPLE

The regular delegation to this unique convention was composed of prominent women physicians from France, Belgium, Serbia, England, Scotland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Switzerland, China, Japan, India, South America, Canada and the United States as well as two representatives from each of the following national organizations of women—The National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association of Collegiate Alumnae, National Council of Women, National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Medical Women's

National Association, Federation of Professional and Business Women's Clubs, National Association of Deans of Women, National Council of Jewish Women, National League of Women Workers National Women's Christian Temperance Union, Woman's Department National Civic Federation and Women's Trade Union League. It was a great comfort to realize that the problems that grip our nation and challenge our life's best effort for solution are the very same problems that brought the representatives of these many nations to America to get help for their solution through coöperative effort. The opportunity offered by this diversified representation to study National characteristics and types of mind was a rare privilege.

THE PROGRAM

The key-word of the entire program was Health. It was presented and discussed from every possible angle of thought and upon every possible plane of human need. The speakers were all specialists of acknowledged distinction both national and international. The following list of topics give a resumé of the extent and scope of the program—The Meaning of Good Health, The Need for frequent Physical Examinations, The Importance of Regular Exercise, Hygienic Clothing, Hygienic Foot-wear, Food and Its True Purpose, Minimizing Feminine Handicaps, Community Conservation of Women's Strength, Health Education in the Schools and Colleges, Posture Health in its Relation to Morality, Mental Hygiene, the Neurotic Child, The Health of Married Women, Marriage and Divorce, Health as a Basis of Happiness, Prostitution, The White Slave Trade, Illegitimacy, Difficulty of Law Enforcement, The Health of the Children, Sex Education, The Evolution of the Out-of-door Woman, Dental Hygiene, Health Centers, The School Physician, Health Legislation.

THE PLAN

To organize a coöperative movement of National Women's Organizations whose purpose it shall be to carry to highest efficiency the social health work of our Nation.

This movement shall be known as the Women's Foundation for Social Health.

There shall be a House of Delegates made up of fine official delegates from each cooperating organization and fine delegates-at-large chosen from the general body.

The House of Delegates shall be responsible for the formation of principles of operation and shall empower a Board of Trustees, elected by them to fulfil and care for the detailed preparation and promotion of the program within the line of principles adopted by the House of Delegates.

The Board of Trustees shall consist of nine members. They shall have power to select their own officers, to appoint "Technical Committees," to select permanent headquarters and equip the same, to employ executive secretary and office force and to secure necessary funds to meet expenditures. The following Technical Committees have been approved for appointment:

Committee on Health and Sex Education,
Committee on Opportunities for Health Development,
Committee on Conditions of Living,
Committee on Working Conditions,
Committee on Legislation.

Meetings

The House of Delegates shall meet annually in the fall and upon special call.

The Trustees shall meet monthly and upon special call.

The Technical Committees shall meet according to their own planning to perfect their work.

The following officers and Trustees were elected to serve one year.

Officers

President, Mrs. James Cushman.
First Vice-President, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.
Second Vice-President, Mrs. Philip North Moore.
Secretary, Mrs. Leo Schwartz.

Trustees

Mrs. Robert E. Speer, Mrs. Philip North Moore, Mrs. Elmer Blair, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Raymond Robbins, Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt, Mrs. Edward Bodman, Dr. Anna L. Brown, Miss Anna Gordon.

Thursday evening, October twenty-three, a very delightful dinner was given to the delegates by the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association in honor of the foreign guests.

In concluding this report we wish to bring the following message before our readers:

To report in intimate detail the proceedings and inspirational addresses followed by illuminating discussions of this unique convention of women physicians from many foreign nations and representative women from fourteen national organizations would fill the pages of our CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE from cover to cover. Appreciating the importance of this report our president has generously reserved for our use two pages and we have endeavored to bring to you in that space a vital outline of this remarkable gathering.

We ask our Congress members to read between the lines of this necessarily formal report and there discover a message of world-wide human interest and catch a hill-top vision of the splendid plans, formulated to promote the welfare of the women and children of our nation. Only thus will you be able to get the inspiration that throbbed in all hearts throughout these great meetings.

We ask too, that you have typed for all your state affiliated clubs copies of this report that they may be prepared to enter into this national program when it is launched.

Respt. Submitted,

MRS. J. K. CODDING, Lansing, Michigan
MRS. HENRY OSGOOD HOLLAND, Buffalo, N. Y.,
*Official Representatives of The National Congress
of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations.*

Schools for the Deaf

The Christian life is a vindication of God in the midst of a skeptical and unbelieving age.—*John Wesley.*

The Washington state branch of the Mothers' Congress and Parent-Teacher Associations, at its meeting recently held in Olympia, passed a resolution asking that the schools for the deaf be placed under the management of the state department of education, instead of under the State Board of Control, as at present. There was no dissenting vote in the congress against this measure. Mothers of the children recognize, if the lawmakers of the state did not, that

the care of deaf children should be an educational, rather than a custodial problem.

The Congress also passed a resolution by an overwhelming vote, asking that the next legislature appropriate money for the establishment of a home for the feeble-minded on the western side of the mountains. This, if done, would not only give aid to many children who cannot now be received into the state institutions for proper professional aid, but it would give to the mothers of the western part of the state opportunity to visit their unfortunate children in the institution more frequently than is now possible.

Book Reviews

The Parent's Part. Issued by the Missouri State Board of Health, Jefferson City, Mo.

A valuable bulletin containing a message of vital importance to all parents and to their children.

A Handbook of American Private Schools. An Annual Survey. Porter E. Sargent, Boston, Mass.

A Guide Book for parents, for in addition to giving the name and place of each school a description is given of its special qualities and ideals.

The Mission of the Private School, The Development of the Summer Camp, Educational Reconstruction in America, Individual Instruction, Educational Literature, Select Bibliography of Contemporary Education for 1918-1919 are topics discussed which can not fail to interest parents who are interested in education.

The Transactions of the Ninth Annual Meeting of The American Association for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, now The American Child Hygiene Association. (Held in Chicago, December 5-7, 1918). Now ready for distribution. One volume, 354 pages, paper, price \$3.00, plus postage (8-24 cts. according to postal zone) Papers, discussion and reports on the following subjects:

Child-welfare activities in the United States: Progress of Children's Year; Plans of the Children's Bureau, and of U. S. Public Health Service.

Red Cross child-welfare work abroad.

Syphilis and its relation to infant mortality:

Public Health Service program for the nationwide control of venereal diseases.

Eugenics: Adequate reproduction. The determination of disputed parentage as a factor in reducing infant mortality.

Obstetrics: Conservation of the life of the unborn and newly-born child; Prenatal care.

Pediatrics: Nutrition problems in war times.

Problems of war and reconstruction; Lessons from the draft.

Problems of infant and maternal welfare work in rural communities:

The Minnesota plan for the establishment of infant welfare clinics in small towns.

Rural work for infant welfare in Canada and New Zealand.

Conference on Americanization: Health problems of foreign-born women and children.

Use and Preparation of Food. Bulletin No. 35. Home Economics Series, No. 3. Issued by Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington.

Social Games and Group Dances. By J. C. Elsom and Blanche M. Trilling. A Collection of Games and Dances Suitable for Community and Social Use. J. B. Lippincott Company.

Valuable to parents who desire to make home a happy social center for young people.

When They Come Home. Issued by United States Public Health Service, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Free Pamphlets. Set A, For Young Men. Set B, For the General Public. Set C, For Boys. Set D, For Parents of Children. Set E, For girls and Young Women. Set F, For Educators. Issued by Missouri State Board of Health, Jefferson City, Mo.

WHAT THE WAR HAS TAUGHT US

"Our ignorance and failure in handling the problem of venereal diseases constitute the greatest crime of American civilization. This is the clearest lesson of the war." This was the conclusion of a medical officer in charge of the physical examinations of drafted men as they were admitted to one of our great army camps. He had been a physician in civil life, but not until he had seen with his own eyes the hundreds of diseased young soldiers as they filed by his examining table did he realize the extreme seriousness of the venereal problem.

You can keep your red-light district closed and suppress commercialized prostitution of all kinds.

You can make a direct attack on venereal disease, by segregating, not prostitution but venereal disease.

You can educate people with regard to venereal diseases.

You can provide wholesome recreation.

YOUR RESPONSIBILITY

Now the returning soldiers, who have been given intelligent protection and wholesome recreation, are to be turned back to the civil communities. The federal government must, of necessity, in the next few months, give up its wartime control. These men are *your* responsibility now.

Some of these men are in your lodge, your employ, your union, your church, your neighborhood, some are your own sons. To protect these men from vice means also the protection of the girls of your community for temptation and disgrace and the saving of future wives from disease and suffering. Your community must organize as the military authorities did to make and keep your home town as easy a place in which to live clean as the army.

Is your community accepting its reconstruction task? What can you do?

STATE NEWS

IMPORTANT NOTICES

News items from the States must be in the hands of the editorial board by the **FIRST OF THE PREVIOUS MONTH** to ensure their appearance in the next magazine. The editorial board earnestly asks attention to the necessity of complying with this rule.

The magazine invites wider correspondence with local circles and associations. Send us reports of what you are doing. It will be helpful to others.

The necessity for brevity will be realized, as space is limited and every month more states send news. News is **WORK DONE, OR NEW WORK PLANNED**. Communications must be written with ink or typewritten.

The **CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE** offers to every **NEW** circle of fifty members one year's subscription free provided that with the application for the magazine is enclosed a receipt from state treasurer showing that dues of ten cents per capita have been paid, and second a list of officers and members with their addresses.

This offer is made to aid new circles with their program and to give them the opportunity to become acquainted with the great organized parenthood of America.

Subscribers to **CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE** should notify the publishers before the 15th of the current month if the magazine is not received. Back numbers cannot be furnished unless failure to receive the magazine is immediately noted.

ARIZONA

MOTHERS' CONGRESS ASSISTING IN IMPORTANT MATTERS

Plans for a membership drive, for securing the enrollment and attendance of every child of school age in the schools of the state, for cooperation with the probation officer and other public officials, and the adoption of a resolution pledging their aid in the child-welfare work at the state fair were the important matters which came before the attention of the state executive committee of the Arizona congress of mother.

During the membership drive, which will be conducted over the entire state, 500 new members are hoped to be added to parent teacher associations and allied organizations in the various districts.

The problem of securing school attendance from every child in the state is a rather difficult one just now in some sections, especially in the cotton regions, where a great many families come in from other states and put their children to work picking cotton. It has been found that when a truant officer of one of these districts looks into this matter and notifies the parents that they must send their children to school, they usually move on to another district instead of complying with his orders. The executive board of mothers is hoping that some means may be secured for helping out in this difficulty.

Laws Receive Commendation

Changes made in two laws received the commendation of the mothers' congress. These laws now provide that the probation officer and the matron to have charge of the detention home shall be appointed by the judge of the superior court instead of by the board of supervisors, as it has been heretofore. The women of the congress feel that these changes will make their cooperation with the officials possible to a much greater extent. The kindergarten law, which is just going into effect this fall, was passed by the last legislature as a direct result of its fostering by this association.

To Assist at State Fair

In previous years the mothers' congress has had charge of the child-welfare work at the state fair, in which they have been assisted by the state board of health. This year the order is to be reversed, which it is felt is a much better way. The board of health, through Mrs. Charles W. Howe, director of child hygiene, is to carry on the work at the fair, but according to a resolution passed yesterday the mothers' congress will do all possible to aid in this matter.

The executive board which worked upon all of these important matters is composed of the officers of the state association, the heads of the several departments and a representative from every parent-teacher or allied organization in

the state. The officers of the association are: Mrs. J. C. Norton of Phoenix, president; Mrs. Frank P. Alkire of Phoenix, first vice president; Mrs. John Langdon of Globe, second vice president; Mrs. F. C. Struckmeyer of Phoenix, secretary, and Mrs. J. W. White of Chandler, treasurer.

BABY SHOW A FEATURE AT STATE FAIR

A baby show on lines departing widely from the popular notion of what an infant exhibition should be will be staged as one of the interesting features of the Arizona State fair, to be held at Phoenix, November 3-8, inclusive.

Instead of the awards being made for mere pulchritude, the coming baby show is to be conducted along strictly scientific lines, which means that smiles, dimples, rolls of fat and all that go to make up general "cuteness" will be forgotten. Instead doctors and nurses and a scoring committee are going to score the entries for points. In other words the babies are going to be sized up in much the same manner that poultry and livestock are judged.

This novel exhibit will be held under the auspices of the child-welfare bureau of the state department of health. The entries will be limited to 200 babies between the ages of six months and 36 months. Babies reaching the age of six months or three and a half years during the week of the fair will be eligible for entry. All others will be barred.

Five prizes in all will be awarded; one for the boy baby receiving the highest score, another for the boy baby receiving the second highest score; first and second prizes for girl babies and a sweepstakes prize for the champion, either boy or girl.

CALIFORNIA

DR. JESSIE A. RUSSELL

Since assuming the responsibility of president of this organization it has ever been my aim to bring about a closer spirit of unity between the various sections of the State with a view to more intelligently meeting the problems constantly confronting the different localities and individual associations therein. The result has been a more intimate knowledge of conditions affecting the welfare of the organization and a closer relationship between the state and the individual association.

The work of the past year has been most strenuous, as well as very complicated, because of the varied and unsettled conditions during the period of the war and immediately following the signing of the armistice. One of the problems constantly encountered was that of impressing upon the individual association the necessity for continuing its organization work, as well as extending heart cooperation to all lines of war activity. A few associations did not have the necessary vision for future work and disband-

ed. Some have since been reorganized and others undoubtedly will follow. Many new associations have joined the Congress during the past year and in the coming twelve months we anticipate the greatest growth of any one year in its history. Never within the history of the state organization has there opened before us such broad avenues of opportunity, but hand in hand with the possibilities comes the weight of responsibility, which all must appreciate.

State officials, educational authorities and the general public are daily showing their recognition and appreciation of the California Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations as a powerful factor in the solution of civic and legislative problems, especially those involving the welfare of the child, a recognition which the individual association should endeavor to merit in its own community by the conscientious consideration of local as well as state problems which may affect the well-being of the child.

The Congress has worked in closest unity with Mr. Will C. Wood, the state superintendent of public instruction and the State Board of Education, and has been active in the promotion of many of the more important legislative measures which have been enacted during the past session.

The Congress endorsed several measures and opposed a number of others. The results at the close of the session were, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. Your president attended a part of the first session and also several weeks of the last session, being in constant attendance, day and night, at regular and committee sessions.

We have been honored by having the privilege of discussing various proposed measures before drafting into bills, instead of merely receiving the bills to endorse as has heretofore been the practice, and there is no question but this organization was a potent factor in the educational work done throughout the state to secure the enactment of these measures.

The State Board of Education, through the Department of Elementary Schools, has recently issued a bulletin prepared by Miss Lura Oakes, formerly of Chico State Normal School, but now of New York City, which undoubtedly will prove of inestimable value to Parent-Teacher Associations in small towns and rural districts, also will aid in the extension work in localities where there are no Parent-Teacher Associations. Data is now being compiled and there will shortly be issued, under the supervision of the state superintendent of public instruction, a bulletin for Parent-Teacher Associations, which will emphasize the necessity for and the assistance which such organizations would be to various school districts. This will give to the Congress definite recognition from a recognized educational source and will mean much more to the future promotion of the work.

Our organization has been given the most courteous consideration by the chief executive of the state, Gov. William D. Stephens, and by the various state officials and has been aided in numerous ways by the different departments. As a direct result of a conference between your president and members of the State Board of Agriculture held early last spring, the State Fair Board and State Board of Control assisted in promoting and financed a Better Babies conference at the State Fair last year. As an exhibit of one phase of child-welfare this was a splendid success and was the first time in the history of the state that a private organization was given such signal recognition. It is the desire of your president that an exhibit of all phases of our work may be featured if possible at the next state fair, and preliminary conferences with officials have been most satisfactory.

During the period of the war our organization was in the foremost ranks of all lines of war activities. Your president was honored by unanimous election as chairman of the Women's Committee, Los Angeles County Council of Defense, also being appointed as the only woman member of the County Council of Defense, thereby being enabled through her plan of organization, for the defense work, to give proper recognition to the patriotic activities of the Parent-Teacher Associations. Every council of defense throughout the state, with but few exceptions, numbered among its most prominent officers members of the Parent-Teacher Associations, while the rank and file in committee and routine work showed more than a majority from our membership. Much of the success of the Children's Year Committee, as outlined by the government, was due undoubtedly to the splendid assistance given by our members as that was one of the particular lines which came well within the scope of our regular work. Because of the practically perfect organization throughout the state it was generally conceded that our associations formed a most satisfactory group of workers and at no time did our membership fail to respond to a patriotic call. It would be impossible to give anything like an adequate estimate of the wonderful work done during the period of the war. Our members gave not only of their dearest and most precious possessions, their sons, and in some cases their daughters, but they gave unstintingly of their time, their ability and their finances. In glancing over the list of chairmen in charge of the various lines of war activities we find, in each locality, that a large majority are active members of the Parent-Teacher Association.

One of the greatest problems facing us as citizens today is that of wholesome and properly supervised recreation and entertainment for our young people. We must meet the changing mode of life with a broad vision and a compre-

hension of immediate needs, thereby forestalling many distressing complications caused by unheeding or ignorant parents.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has this year again donated the use of a very fine office with all service, etc., free, in its building on Broadway, and the Security Trust and Savings Bank continues to donate the use of its directors' palatial rooms for the State Executive Board meetings.

Your president has made 282 official addresses, besides numerous informal talks; has written 1,492 official letters. She has written a series of articles on legislation for a large newspaper syndicate and numerous individual articles at the request of various organizations and publications; has officially visited all districts in the state with the exception of two. It has been the constant endeavor of your president to hold the Congress and its activities before other organizations and the public at large as to secure for it the most earnest co-operative spirit and the recognition which, because of its purpose and scope of activities, it so richly merits.

Today the California Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations stands as the largest child-welfare organization in the nation with a membership of approximately 25,000 and through the system of holding all meetings open to the public reaching, at a very conservative estimate, over a half million people annually. It is without doubt a most powerful factor in the moulding of public opinion.

FIRST DISTRICT CALIFORNIA CONGRESS OF MOTHERS AND PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS

The First Conference of the First District California Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations for the year was held at Los Angeles.

Our President, Mrs. C. S. Thompson, spoke of the wonderful opportunity for doing big and noble work through the Mothers Congress Organization this year.

Mrs. C. C. Noble, national chairman of membership, enthused the entire audience with her splendid suggestion and timely remarks on how to secure new members and how to keep them interested in Parent-Teacher work. As a bit of encouragement to the discouraged chairman of membership in individual associations, she took them back to hardships and obstacles of pioneer days in which she had struggles. Her entire forty-five minutes were full of helpfulness and her sincerity of purpose, along with her clever remarks, not only instructed her audience, but kept them highly entertained. She spoke of original suggestions for securing new members and made mention of the card board system, which not only secures new members, but was an impetus to personal

calls among mothers of an individual association, and which was originated by Mrs. J. Willard Edger two years ago when chairman of membership of the Los Angeles Federation and which was successfully used in many associations.

Reports followed from Alhambra, Bellflower, Artesia, Monrovia, Russell, Logan Street and other associations on how they secured new members and also kept the old ones.

Mrs. T. G. Little, magazine and emblem chairman for First District, came to the Platform and urged all associations to subscribe for the MAGAZINE for their President, and spoke of its usefulness as a program aside from its educational value. She also displayed the emblem of the Congress of Mothers, quoting its cost and announcing they could be purchased from her throughout the day.

Mrs. Austin, chairman of juvenile court and probation, asked the board to assist in carrying on the work of the home "El Retiro," where girls on probation find occupation and care until they again regain confidence and training to take their respective places in society.

Dr. Maud Wilde, chairman of philanthropy, gave the following greetings to the new Board:

"Through this department can be carried the message of service for which our organization stands.

"To be effective, our chairmen must be endowed with two attributes—a heart for humanity, and business efficiency.

"May we not in this year, so full of opportunity, not only carry forth our message of love and helpfulness, but through the keeping of records, be able at the end of the year to say *This much we have done.*

"Your chairman has sought to simplify the work by dividing it under two headings—*Social Service and Emergency.*

Social Service.—The department is pledged to assist three girls through high school. Will you help to clothe them?

"Call upon the young mothers in your neighborhood and interest them in our work. Let it become known, in a quiet way, that you are ready to help any and all mothers.

"Record, according to the form, all calls made and assistance given. A little social helpfulness on your part may benefit the young men and women in your town.

Emergency.—Food and clothing will be furnished in emergency so that families may be prevented from becoming public charges.

"Our special care will be the undernourished child.

"Have an egg and fruit drive at stated times, so that we may know about what our resources are.

"Don't forget there are little babies suffering for milk.

"We will endeavor to meet the need in districts where there is no Federation and answer

the calls from the Federations as they come, in other words we will seek an equal distribution, covering the county, seeking to coördinate the work.

"Send all donations through the executive office, 446 Chamber of Commerce Building. If intended for a certain family or institution, please so designate. Make a list of all clothing and food, sending a copy with the donation.

"A special group of lectures is planned for the chairmen. Please notify me of your appointments, so we can arrange the time and place."

Mrs. Chalmers Smith, chairman of social hygiene, spoke of the white slave traffic and disease and the necessity of saving girls. She believes the fundamental cause of conditions to be due to lack of proper knowledge, false modesty and the double standard of morals, and suggested that some form of work be placed before the individual associations, and an educative program be worked out. She proposes to send a letter to the president of each federation asking that a chairman of hygiene be appointed, and a series of three lectures be given—one for the parents, one for boys and one for girls. That parents do not explain sex secrets to their children and suggested that the community doctor be asked to make the lectures: that the library be hunted for books on social hygiene, these books to be placed in a county library or bought by individual associations, and the presidents be asked to do this work.

CONNECTICUT

As state press chairman, I wish that all local chairmen would heed the oft-repeated request—send report of your work to Mrs. M. E. Field, West Haven, in order that what the Connecticut clubs are doing may be known. Mrs. George B. Chandler was one of the speakers at the tri-county all-day meeting of delegates of the Farm Bureau which held in Willimantic. As a result of this meeting clubs are coöperating with county superintendents of public schools and fine results are looked for. Mrs. Chandler and Mrs. H. Wooster Webber have organized many new clubs and interested public sentiment in child-welfare work to such an extent that we are expecting good reports in the near future. The New Haven Woman's Club at their last meeting voted to ask each member to give one dollar to the Serbian relief fund; this was done through the telephone squad calling up the members. A number of the club members promised to adopt an orphan. The Rocky Hill club is taking up matters of vital interest to the mother; Hartford Motherhood club is devoting its efforts to Americanization. The West Haven Mother's club was appointed official agent for the handling of the Red Cross seals in the town. During the summer a sewing class

was conducted by Mrs. Robert Chapman of the Child-Welfare committee, the work was superintended by one of the County Farm Bureau demonstrators and the pupils displayed a great deal of interest attending through the hot summer days. This work has led up to a Saturday morning class in the public schools which the club will finance.

ILLINOIS

It was the privilege of the Vice-President of District Four to spend several hours recently at the national headquarters in Washington, D. C. The secretary, Mrs. Watkins, in charge of the office, was most cordial, saying they had few visitors from Illinois, and many inquiries were made concerning the work in our state. There are at present about 200 soldiers and sailors cared for by the national body, lodged, fed and entertained in the building.

An appeal will soon be made to all P. T. A.'s to assist in carrying on this work started during the war. It is found to be as necessary now as it was a year ago.

The same condition holds at our Jolly Tar Club in Illinois and as a Peace Time Measure the work for you Young Navy Boys goes beautifully on. With our addition of sleeping and sun porches and music room, a house full of overflowing with new furniture and boys there seems nothing more to ask except the continued support of the Fathers and Mothers of our state which makes the financial side of the question less arduous for the Parent-Teacher Association of our organization.

INDIANA

The State Convention of the Indiana Parent-Teacher Association was held October Thirtieth to November First, 1919, in Indianapolis. Mrs. James A. Norwood served as general chairman and to her much of the praise for this splendid "getting-together" is due.

115 delegates were registered; the average attendance was about three hundred and fifty. The first session was taken up with reports of the officers and adoption of Miss Amelia Bengston, a county superintendent of Minnesota, spoke concerning "The County Nurse." It developed during the interchange of plans that a number of counties in Indiana are working hard for the county nurse project. The Marion County Council, due to the tireless efforts of Mrs. Norwood and Mrs. Albert Wier, has been granted an appropriation from the county board of commissioners of \$3,000, with which to employ a visiting nurse who will be directly responsible to the county council for work.

L. N. Hines, Indiana's new state superintendent of public instruction, offers the cooperation of his department at all times.

Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, our splendid national

vice-president, gave a pleasing address on "The Real Value of the Parent-Teacher Association." A banquet was presided over by Mrs. Henee Orme. Responses were given by Judge James A. Collins, the father of Indiana's Penal Farm System, whose subject was "The State an Offender"; A Father's Responsibility, Mrs. Fred Hoke; The Rural School Problem, Prof. W. W. Black. Miss Lida Gardner, national organizer in Southern States for National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher-Associations, told of her work in Kentucky. Great interest was manifested in the report of Mrs. Norwood, the beloved chairman of Marion County of the Inter-Township Athletic Day which was such a wonderful success last year, and has been made a permanent feature of our work, giving the grade boys and girls an event to look forward to and "keep fit for" during the entire year. Ft. Wayne and Washington delegations also brought very good reports.

Prof. G. J. Christie, of Purdue University, advocated vocational guidance in high schools. Judge Lahr spoke on Child Delinquency, Dr. William A. McKeever on "Seeking the Heart of Humanity."

One of the big things accomplished this year is the opening of a bureau in connection with the extension division of Indiana University, with Dr. Edna Edmondson as executive secretary, who will furnish help to Parent-Teacher Associations and give advice on child-welfare.

The Marion County Council has held seven council meetings since last convention, having organized 10 new organizations and reorganized three associations. There is greater interest in child-welfare work in Marion County than ever before.

We have 26 associations in the county and all a few belong to the state and national with 1,118 members.

Our highest aim is to give to the "Rural Districts, a better citizenship."

All the chairmen have been successful in bringing about the main point, *i.e.*, "every child in the rural districts of Marion County to have better educational advantages in the future than they have had in the past."

We have fostered the canning club movement. Last year's results were 7,500 quarts of fruits and vegetables, 2,000 quarts of jellies and preserves, besides many quarts of relishes and pickle. Two girls were recommended to the president of the State Fair Course in Home Economics. They accepted and are attending Purdue this year.

We also took up the Red Cross Work, Liberty Loan Drives and W. S. S. campaign all over the county, furnished clothing, food and fuel for families of school children and books for those who were unable to buy them, milk to the anæmic children, put in hot lunches at noon, and furnished playground equipment. We did fol-

low up work the school doctor prescribed for operation where the parents were unable to have it done.

A baby clinic was conducted during Baby Year and we are trying to follow up this work by having eye, ear, nose, throat and dental clinics. We desire a pair of scales in every school in Marion County.

We are working for physical education in the rural districts.

Our Legislature last session passed a law giving physical education to cities of 5,000, forgetting that the greater part of our school children do not live in cities of 5,000 or more; also forgetting the little starved lives of our country boys and girls for this training and recreation. So the Parent-Teacher Association of Marion County are trying to fill the need by organizing "a grade athletic association," giving our boys and girls some semblance of physical education.

They are trained and drilled during the early spring months in the different townships. Then we have an interscholastic track meet. The winners from each township are taken to the county meet, contesting for championship.

We held our county meet at "Irvin Field," Butler College last spring bringing together 2,500 patrons and children of the county, where they enjoyed a never-to-be-forgotten day of pleasure.

This year we are planning to have our winners of the county meet the winner of Indianapolis public schools, and please do not forget that when our rural districts are thoroughly aroused to the needs of recreation and physical training for our children there will no longer be more physical defects in the country than in the city.

Within the last month we have been able to secure a county nurse which we have been working for the last two years. Her duties will be visiting home and school, looking after diseases, sanitation, etc.

IOWA

The tenth biennial conference of Iowa Branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations met in Ames, Iowa, November 11, 12, 13, 1919, by invitation of Iowa State College.

General topics for conference were: "The Need of the Hour," "Demand of the Times on the American Mother," "How to Give to the Child, the Citizen of Tomorrow, He Who Must Help to Reconstruct the World, a Sound Body, a Clear Brain and a Right Spirit," "How May Parent-Teacher Associations Best Help the Individual Mother to Equip Herself to Meet her Responsibility," "How May Parent-Teacher Associations Best Help the School and the Community?"

IOWA STATE BRANCH

President, Miss Carolyn Forgrave, Perry, Iowa.

Vice-President, Mrs. Max Mayer, Iowa City.

Vice-President, Mrs. W. M. Bailey, Atlantic.

Vice-President, Mrs. A. W. Brett, Des Moines.

Recording Secretary, Miss Pamela Fluent, Charles City.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. H. G. Drake, Des Moines.

Treasurer, Mrs. F. W. Beckman, Ames.

Auditor, Mrs. Geo. Kiene, Mallard.

The new President of Iowa has been a county superintendent and a teacher. The Vice-President has had a wide experience, having been asked by the Government to escort the Italian countess who recently visited thirty states investigating women in industry for her country.

KENTUCKY

The National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations owes much to Superintendent V. S. Gilbert and to the Governor for their splendid coöperation with our national organizer, Miss Lida E. Gardner, in the organization of parent-teacher associations throughout Kentucky.

The lieutenant governor elect gave a luncheon in Louisville to 150 educators in honor of the new superintendent of public instruction, George M. Colvin. Miss Gardner was one of the invited guests and one of the speakers. The new superintendent has pledged to give every possible assistance to the work of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations in Kentucky. Mr. Gilbert will also help as much as before, as he will be in educational work.

Miss Gardner has sent in over 14,000 members. A Parent-Teacher Mass Meeting was held in Davis County. Twenty one associations federated, totalling 1,260 members. This makes forty one associations in the County which are members of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations.

MASSACHUSETTS

The following ordinance was passed by the City of Holyoke, providing for the establishing and maintaining of a child-welfare department for the City of Holyoke.

Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Holyoke, as follows:

Section 1. The City of Holyoke shall establish and maintain a department for the care and protection of infant children to be known as a Child-Welfare Department.

Section 2. Said department shall be under the control and management of a commission to consist of six members, three of whom shall be women.

Section 4. The members of said commission shall serve without compensation.

Section 5. The Child-Welfare Commission shall annually in the month of May organize

by the election of a chairman and secretary who shall be members of said commission.

Section 6. Said commission may make rules for the conduct of its business as it may deem proper and necessary.

Section 7. It may employ such assistants as the Board of Aldermen may authorize from time to time.

Section 8. The books and records of said commission shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen or any member thereof.

Section 9. The Child-Welfare Commission shall annually in December make a report to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

Section 10. This ordinance shall take effect as of December 1, 1918.

Mrs. S. H. Whitten has been appointed chairman of this department, an honor will be deserved, for all the pioneer work leading up to this, has been done by her.

In her report of the Annual Convention at Pittsfield, Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, president, said:

There are three objects which the Parent-Teacher Associations of Massachusetts should especially seek to advance this year:

- 1st. The Good Health of every child.
- 2d. The Civic Education and loyalty of every child to home, school, community, state and nation.
- 3d. The teaching of Thrift to every child and his economic responsibility.

These three subjects were especially emphasized by the speakers at this convention. Dr. Lily Owen Burbank gave a scientific address to teachers and parents, enlarging on the responsibility of parents in social hygiene and in the teaching of the children, while Miss Laura Comstock, of Massachusetts Agricultural College, enlarged on the necessity of good home surroundings and a proper diet. Dr. Henry E. Jackson, of the Federal Bureau of Education, dwelt on the relation and responsibility of the community to the child, and the teaching and training needed to give the child the knowledge necessary to make him realize his relation to the community.

In the absence of Dr. P. P. Claxton, Dr. Charles A. Richmond, president of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., gave an inspiring and instructive address on "Safeguarding our Education," emphasizing the personality of the teacher more than the method or system. Mrs. Frederic Schoff, the National President, told of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, of which Massachusetts is a branch.

Dr. F. W. Wright, Deputy Commissioner of Education, gave an illuminating talk on "Educational Conditions in Massachusetts." He said that since America had declared war, in April, 1917, she has been dreaming a world

vision of "making the world a better place and life a worthier thing." He believes the teachers of Massachusetts are called on now to stand before the children and interpret that dream of America, and this is their great opportunity. He said there never was a time when an association like this could meet with such significance. —

"ONLY FILMS FIT FOR ALL"

Is the slogan of the State Committee on Motion Pictures. The purpose of this committee, which is made up of representatives of many state organizations, including the Parent-Teacher Association, is the "permanent improvement of the standards of motion pictures, and conditions under which they are presented in Massachusetts." In our state it is optional with the cities and towns whether they will have local censorship of motion pictures. If you have opinions about the best method of supervision to meet the needs of your town or city and would like to work with the State Committee write to Miss Amy Woods, Secretary, Room 310, 46 Cornhill, Boston, and get suggestions for local committees.

WHAT WE NEED

Is legislation providing for a Director of Health Education in our Department of Education, local assistants, one or more school nurses, and courses in simple health habits in our normal and public schools. The following bills, endorsed by the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association, ask for precisely these needs:

Bill I. Proposed Health Education Law

Section 1. The Department of Education, after conference with the Department of Health, shall establish minimum rules and regulations and courses of instruction for the teaching of health education in the public schools and normal schools of the commonwealth.

Section 2. The commissioner of education, with the approval of the Board of Education, and after conference with the Department of Health, shall appoint a director of health education who shall be qualified to supervise and direct the work of school examinations and health education.

Section 3. Each city or town, or group of towns, shall appoint a supervisor of health education who shall work in coöperation with the director of health education.

BILL II

SUGGESTED DRAFT FOR SCHOOL NURSES

The school committee of every city and town in the commonwealth shall appoint one or more school physicians and nurses, and shall assign

one of each to each school in its city or town, and shall provide them, etc.

These bills are endorsed by the commissioner of education and the State Department of Health, and are subject to change by them.

There is nothing in the bill that would prevent a group of villages employing one school nurse between them.

WHAT TO DO

We cannot pass the above bills in our coming 1920 Legislature unless everybody works.

Please act. Appoint a committee to take the bills at once to your legislators.

Get lists of men who favor the bills, leaders of groups in your town, and present them to your legislators.

Get the Grange, the Board of Trade, the Elks, the Knights of Columbus, the educators, the physicians, the churches, etc., to go on record for the bills and send this record to your state senator and state representatives.

Your activity can pass these bills, bills laying the framework of a broad health program in our public schools.

Please write to Mrs. William Tilton, Legislative Chairman, 11 Mason Street, Cambridge, Mass., how your legislators stand.

ELIZABETH TILTON,
Legislative Chairman

MICHIGAN

When the Michigan Branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations was organized, Mrs. E. J. Buck, of Capac, Mich., immediately became a life member of the state branch, the first and only one at the time. Mrs. Buck was deeply interested in child-welfare and was an active member of the Parent-Teacher Association of Capac. She was elected third vice-president in the state organization. Her death at this time is deeply felt by her co-workers.

MINNESOTA

HELPS TO YOUNG TEACHERS

Minnesota Normals Follow Up

The normal schools of Minnesota are generally adopting the plan of following-up their graduates to see what progress they are making and what difficulties they are meeting in the new work which they undertake. Once a year at least, and as early in the year as possible, the schools send out their supervisors on a visiting tour with directions to go to the school-room of every graduate of last year's class to see how the work is progressing, and render any help possible.

In cases where the young teacher is meeting with special difficulties the supervisors go more frequently. The visits are continued until

either it is clear that the teacher is on the way to master his difficulties or that he should give up a task to which he is unequal and should seek less difficult responsibilities or receive further training.

Normal schools can not render any greater service to their graduates than by such a follow-up system. No money which the state could spend in the training of teachers could bring any larger returns than the money which is expended to pay for the time and traveling expenses of the supervisors who go out to inspect and coach these young school masters and school mistresses. Every one who has taught remembers the perplexities and anxieties of his first school term. These can be tidied over and the rough places made smooth and the way to avoid mistakes and bad conditions made clear to many young teachers, who with such help will succeed, where now they fail.

And even more important than this, the children who are in the young teacher's charge will receive better instruction and make more nearly the progress which they should make, in the first term or two terms or three terms of the young teacher's service, if that teacher can have the help and guidance and counsel of these trained supervisors whose business it has become to recognize and to remedy defects in schoolroom methods and management.

MISSISSIPPI

CONFERENCE HELD IN GULFPORT HELPFUL TO WOMEN OF MISSISSIPPI

The tenth annual conference of the Mississippi Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers Associations opened at Gulfport, October 30, with a large and earnest delegation representing associations from all parts of the state.

The credential committee and executive board met in the afternoon and attended to routine business. The Mississippi Association has extended a very cordial invitation to the New Orleans Council to send a delegation and urge the members to attend. The delegation from New Orleans consisted of Mrs. Henry Alcus, who was in charge of the New Orleans contingent and the following members: Mrs. J. St. Mary, Mrs. D. Emmett McInnis, Mrs. B. Sandmann, Mrs. E. Schneider, Mrs. J. T. Benedict, Mrs. W. Porteous, Mrs. J. B. Rickets, Jr., Mrs. E. A. Fowler.

The sessions were held in the attractive rooms of the Woman's Club. The women of Gulfport find that they can do more effective work by reason of having a habitation.

The mayor of Gulfport warmly welcomed the association and spoke of the effective work done for the betterment of conditions in Gulfport by the local association. The speaker of the evening was Professor W. F. Bond, state superintendent of education, who opened his address

by describing the little schoolhouse that was his first charge.

"When I rang the bell," said Professor Bond, "the children trooped in, and one youngster came up to me, turned his back, and said, 'Mr. Bond, how many knots has I in my gal-lusses?' 'About six,' I replied. 'Untie about four,' he said.

"That was my first official act, and I have been untying educational knots ever since."

Professor Bond said that he could learn a lesson from the war. It was not until all the forces were coordinated and placed under Marshal Foch that we achieved success. He advocated doing the same thing in principal for Mississippi, and coordinating all the forces working for the betterment of conditions so there would be no overlapping. He asked that the Parent-Teachers' Associations have an office and representatives at the state superintendent's office so they could work hand in hand. At the Bureau of Education in Washington there are always two representatives of the national Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations.

THE MOTHER'S RESPONSIBILITY

Mrs. E. A. Fowler, president of the New Orleans Parent-Teacher Association, gave an address on "The Mother's Responsibility for the Physical Welfare of the Child."

Miss Estelle Hunter, director Chicago Division Children's Bureau, in her address on "The Crucial Hour for P.-T. A. in Mississippi," spoke of the danger of forgetting the child at home in great crises like the one the world has just passed through. She said that the campaign for "Weighing Babies" had been productive of much good and that the demand for correct weight records had been encouragingly large and had enabled the bureau to compile statistics for correct weights for American children.

Mr. Thames of the National Physical Education Service again voiced the importance of the physical—this time in education. He said that, much to the surprise of all, the country boy did not come up to the city boy in the examination for the army. Mississippi, being a rural state, must not think that it can dispense with physical exercises. Mr. F. D. Mullen of the A. and M. College, after voicing his pride and joy in being a Mississippian, said that the only fair thing to do was to look ugly facts in the face; and that the ugly fact that Mississippi must face and correct is that the state is the most illiterate in the union save Louisiana, and that the schools that Louisiana did have were of a better grade and paid better salaries than those in Mississippi. He said that the Fisher educational bill would make education compulsory in England up to fourteen years of age and that age would be

raised year by year till eighteen years was reached. He spoke of the superior educational advantages offered the children of many countries that we Americans rather look down on, as Japan, islands of the Pacific, and others.

He said this was a subject for thought for our commercial boards as well as for educational bodies, for how could the United States expect to compete in the commercial world with those countries whose men and women have had twice as much schooling as ours?

REPORTS OF DELEGATES

The most interesting session was the reports of the delegates. Many of these delegates came from rural districts far from cities and often far from railroads.

These earnest women were all trying to help the community in which they lived to be a "better place." Their simple sincerity and singleness of purpose gave promise of greater effort and a richer harvest of good deeds and a betterment of conditions for the child.

The meeting closed with the reelection of all the offices. Hughes, the loved and honored president, was presented a beautiful floral offering by the West Ward Club. In Mrs. Hughes we have the rare combination, executive ability and personal charm. Her gentle manner, keen intellect and graciousness make her an ideal leader. Everyone who comes within the radius of her influence is inspired to "help his fellow-man."

The convention was a success and much constructive work was done. The officers elected were Mrs. H. P. Hughes, Senatobia, President; Mrs. J. B. Lawrence Jackson, Vice-President; Mrs. H. O. Blaud, Corresponding Secretary, Jefferson St., Jackson. Mrs. George Covington Hoylehust, Treasurer; Mrs. Ernest Bennett, Natchez, Recording Secretary; Mrs. H. D. Shaw, Gulfport, Auditor.

MISSOURI

The council of Parent-Teacher Associations of Springfield, Missouri, gives a very enthusiastic report of the recent Fall activities. Having a membership of 1,800, a new membership campaign was started in the various schools in September with good results. In certain schools personal visits were made by the President and her committee to each mother, presenting the purpose of the Parent-Teacher Associations and urging her presence and membership. One president made ninety-five personal visits. In a great many schools inducements have been given to the children in the individual rooms, having the greatest number of mothers at the meetings. These inducements vary from pictures, books, pennants and victrolas, to the giving of a Christmas party, with tree and gifts.

The council has a yearbook in which programmes are suggested. In September "Aims and Purposes of Parent-Teacher Associations" was discussed as far as possible by the members and teachers. This was followed by a social hour in which a general welcome was given to New Members. In October, "How can we coöperate with the County Health Association?" was the programme subject. This was followed by a health drive, carried on largely by the Parent-Teacher Women, to obtain the sum of \$35,000 to enable the County Association to carry out its health plans in the schools and throughout the county. The sum was realized and exceeded by \$1,000. In November, "The Need of Junior High Schools" was discussed. Community meetings were held in many schools, at which the superintendent of schools addressed the voters. In December, the programme was on "Thrift." In every school Thrift Clubs have been formed.

The council netted \$35 at a recent salvage sale, and in February is planning a week's musical to be given by some noted artists, to procure funds for the Councils needs. Many schools, have in connection with their Community meetings, given carnivals, street fairs, and country store sales. One school made \$155 at one of these meetings.

A most enjoyable Christmas Luncheon was given by the council officers and presidents of the different circles to the principals of their respective schools. In several schools the circles have given luncheons, having the teachers as guests.

The annual district meeting of Missouri Branch National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations was held in Jefferson City the last of October, and at the same time the state board met. Mrs. E. Harned, presided at the Conference on Parent-Teacher Association. Mrs. J. H. Sheldon was Leader on "Why should a Parent-Teacher Association be organized in every school, and what makes it really worth while."

Mrs. G. H. Plattenburg led the conference on "How to Get a Parent-Teacher Association in your School."

Miss Ella Victoria Dobbs was leader on "What will make your Parent-Teacher Association Permanent and Vital."

Two concrete examples of a successful Parent-Teacher Association were given by Mrs. C. O. Leeka and Mrs. T. P. Baldwin.

Mrs. M. T. Harvey led in "How to Make the School a Community Center."

Superintendent of Jefferson City Public Schools, W. M. Oakerson, Presided at the afternoon session.

Addresses were given on "How Can Parent-Teacher Associations Assist in Promoting Educational Work in Missouri," by Sam A. Baker, state superintendent of public schools,

and "What the Parent-Teacher Association of the National Congress of Mothers Has to Offer Teachers and Parents," by Mrs. J. H. Sheldon, state president.

The board of managers held a reception for parents and teachers of Jefferson City public schools in the evening.

MONTANA

CLUB GARDENS LEAD TO ENLARGED PARK SYSTEM AT BUTTE, MONTANA

Butte, Montana, is a grown-up mining town. It is a city in size, but it still possesses many of its early mining-town characteristics, and with its increase in numbers have come the problems that face every city with a rapidly growing population, along with others peculiar to itself.

It has a large foreign population, and the majority of its male inhabitants are engaged in mining. Each little foreign community has kept to itself and has been apt to regard the other groups with suspicion and jealousy, while the American citizens have not been much inclined to mix with the foreign element. The majority of the foreigners are Austrians, although many of them speak the Serbian language.

When the home demonstration agent, sent by the United States Department of Agriculture, first went there she found the local Women's Council endeavoring to find a way to provide playgrounds for the children. She identified herself with this movement and started two of her own—Americanization work among the foreign women and gardens for the children.

Children Have No Place to Play

Playgrounds have been sadly needed in this mining city. Most of Butte works on the three-shift plan with a two-weeks' change. For two weeks out of every six, the head of the house must sleep a part of every day. To keep the house quiet the children are sent into the street to play. This has been bad for the boys and girls, and it has not even accomplished what it was intended to—peace for the head of the house—for A's children played under B's window and B's under A's, until driven by threats along to C's. Juvenile delinquency became almost too common to excite comment. This year, through the efforts of the Women's Council, of which the home demonstration agent is a member, this condition has been somewhat changed. Playground equipment has been put in the yards of every ward building in the city and four playgrounds separate from ward buildings have been established.

Civic Pride Grows in Gardens

Gardens, especially for the children, have been the project on which the home economic worker has concentrated most of her effort. The boys'

and girls' gardens in this particular city were also a factor in improving the unfortunate conditions for the children living there. The Women's Council, the Parent-Teacher Association and a church aid society backed the efforts of the home demonstration agent in the garden work.

In August garden prizes, amounting to \$179 were awarded. The public exhibit of flowers and vegetables was held in the city courthouse in September. The quality and quantity of the exhibit was unique in Butte. Two gardens made displays of 37 different vegetables each.

There was no accurate record of the value of the 74 acres of club gardens. The Italians in one section double-cropped all their plants. One woman reported the sale of \$75 worth of lettuce from a bed 20 feet long and two or three feet wide. An Austrian woman sold over \$60 worth of garlic from a small bed. Probably \$42,000 is a low estimate to place on the monetary value of the gardens. Their value in the dietary can not be computed, but in the changed conduct of the children is to be found their greatest value.

A professional man with a home down town stated this fall that it was the first summer that the plants in his yard had been left undisturbed. Each year before they had been either torn from the window and porch boxes or broken. This year not a plant was disturbed. Similar reports came from all over the city. Property ownership evidently teaches property respect.

Bigger, perhaps, than any of the direct results of the garden project was one of the indirect ones. Butte needed parks and the garden project apparently awoke the city to the fact that it should have them. Public sentiment started a movement for more parks, and the mayor appointed a committee, two members of which were on the garden project committee. This committee, with the aid of a park specialist, has worked out a park system which will be big enough to outlast fifty years of normal city growth.

All Land for Parks Given Free

The unique thing about these parks for Butte is that it will have an adequate park system without expending a dollar for the land. The sites were all donated, and next spring the beautifying will commence. Four are in densely populated parts of town and will mean much for the welfare of the people living there. One donation was of 60 acres, one of 20, while the rest contain a few blocks each. The old city dump of 135 acres is also to be turned into a park. Residents in the additions surrounding the dump have raised \$1,000 to buy trees for next spring's planting.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire's new law provides for the supervision of all the schools of the state, and makes certain that the provisions concerning foreign language teaching are complied with. But New Hampshire goes further.

Young persons between sixteen and twenty-one who are unable to use the English language, are obliged to attend Americanization schools, and employed adults who lack a knowledge of English, will be subject to a similar requirement. After October 1, employers will be forbidden to employ persons of this character, who are not enrolled in the Americanization schools, and a certificate of enrollment in such a school must be furnished by the person seeking employment. Every school in the state must be in session at least thirty-six weeks per year.

The Hallsville School, Manchester, N. H., has just organized a parent-teacher association with fifty members. Mrs. Kate Harris, 957 Somerville St., Manchester, is the president.

A College of Citizenship for Women

The New Hampshire State College at Durham has opened a school for citizenship for women voters with one hundred students present at the first session. The entire facilities of the college, including the services of many members of the faculty, have been placed at the disposal of the school. The school is conducted under the auspices of various women's organizations of the state.

NEW JERSEY

THE ANNUAL MEETING

The nineteenth annual meeting in Newark of the New Jersey Congress brought delegates from every part of the State, many from rural districts, showing the deep interest developing in the work. The county reports were unusually good, being filled with practical suggestions. Real pride and satisfaction is felt by the board of managers in the spirit of coöperation shown on the part of Associations to promote the spiritual, mental and physical welfare of the children of New Jersey.

Only by associations keeping in touch with each other and in communication with the state officers can unity prevail and definite work be accomplished.

The state president in her annual report, expressed gratification at the forward movement of the Congress, especially as during the war a number of Associations were dormant. These have reorganized, and parents are realizing the importance of the child. Many new Associations have been formed—47; affiliated club—1; number of new members 1,218, making a total of 242 clubs and associations, representing over 9,000 (nine thousand) paid members.

Mrs. W. Downs, second vice-president and chairman of legislation, was chosen for chairman of Back to the School and Stay in School work in our state by the Council of National Defense.

Our Bulletin has been issued monthly, keeping our associations in close touch with the work all over the state.

We have become a part of the New Jersey Child-Welfare Council, and it is of great importance that we bring our influence to bear upon Congress, through its appropriation and educational committees, to place the Home Educational Division as a permanent part of the Bureau of Education. In New Jersey we have several thousand readers of the Home Course. The lessons taught in these homes will go far toward the formation of peace in our country and peace with other nations.

The homes make the character of the nation more than the schools. One of the most important measures for the welfare of the child at the present time is the increase in teachers' salaries. The teacher shortage is most alarming. The welfare of children certainly demands that the State Congress take up this matter in an energetic way, encouraging young people to enter the teaching profession. Should inspire taxpayers to realize that the welfare of the nation depends on the right training of youth and money must not be spared when needed for this purpose.

By a subscription of \$500 the Congress has become one of the Founders of the New Jersey College for Women.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY PLANS FOR ALIEN MOTHERS

Last spring, upon the request of W. C. Smith, state supervisor of immigrant education, Helen Winkler, chairman, and Elsa Alsberg, secretary, of the Department of Immigrant Aid, Council of Jewish Women, made a careful and searching inquiry in California into the application of the home-teacher act, which has long been in successful operation there. As a result of this investigation and of the many mothers' classes maintained by the coöperation of school boards and private agencies in many cities, Mr. Smith, of the New York State Department, Dr. Ettinger, city superintendent of schools, and Mr. Siegel, assistant director of evening schools and continuation classes, became convinced that the method so successfully in operation in Los Angeles, with its very complex population, consisting of 38 nationalities, would be the most direct means of bringing Americanization into the alien homes of New York City.

Both the state and city of New York are planning coöperative action to make home and neighborhood teaching an integral part of the public-school system of New York City to link

up home and school, teach English to the alien mothers in groups outside their homes, and bring American standards into these homes. This plan of linking home and school calls for a provision in the school budget now under consideration that will make possible the adoption of the home and neighborhood teacher plan as follows:

The adoption of the home and neighborhood teacher into the public-school system as the direct means to overcome alien illiteracy in the home.

The home and neighborhood teacher shall teach exclusively adult aliens in day-time or evening classes, or both, in schools or neighborhood centers, according to the neighborhood needs.

The home and neighborhood teacher shall be placed on the same basis of salary and rating as the day-school teacher of children.

The home and neighborhood teacher shall be adequately fitted for her work, pedagogically and socially, to give her a sympathetic understanding of the aliens' Old World background and New World perplexities.

Funds shall be provided to make it possible to establish in large numbers homogeneous day-time school and neighborhood classes, exclusively for the study of English and civics, as the most direct means to overcome illiteracy in the alien home, ergo, the alien population in the city.

Home and neighborhood teachers' classes shall be maintained throughout the twelve months of the year.

The Buffalo Mothers Club has just published the Year Book for 1919-20.

Sixteen meetings are held during the year. All the topics with speakers for each meeting are listed in yearbook.

Child-Welfare Day will be observed on February 16.

OHIO

Cincinnati can well be proud of the success of the convention of Ohio Branch National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, which was welcomed by Superintendent J. H. Condon, of Cincinnati.

Superintendent Francis, of Columbus, showed the films of his famous Los Angeles schools which left everyone with higher ideals for which to work. Miss Annie Laws, long entitled the "Guardian Angel of the Kindergarten," Mrs. J. A. Jeffrey, of Columbus, first president of Ohio branch, gave valuable advice and greetings.

Mrs. Isaac Lea Hillis, of Des Moines, a national vice-president, impressed the fact that each state branch is the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations in that state, and as the units are strong so will the national be strong.

Dr. Henry Goddard told what the Bureau Research can do for the child. Mrs. Lillian Burt, of the Ohio Board of Health, Major Stone, of National Health Service, Mr. Francis Richards, of Miami University, Mrs. Helen T. Woolley, director of Cincinnati Vocational Bureau, were among the noted speakers, each of whom contributed to the educational and inspirational value of the program.

The reports of delegates, from all over the state were read. Would there were space to tell the details of what that room full of splendid people are doing. The great interest comes with the personal side of a report with its intimate details. We want delegates to appreciate their importance. That afternoon alone was worth the trip.

The keynote of the reports in general was training for parenthood. Educating the parent the better and more intelligently to do his part with the teacher in fitting his child for life. Also community work for the good of every individual in the district and to make greater use, the school house, for the activities of both old and young.

A new departure came in electing an organizer for each of the six districts of the state, who, with the president belongs on the national board.

S. W. Mrs. C. W. Devereaux, Lafayette Circle, Cincinnati.

S. E. Miss Bertha Bridgeman, Athens, 69 Court St.

Central, Miss Angie Moore, 415 W. 6th St. East Liverpool.

N. E. Mrs. W. Meredith, Painsville.

N. W. Mrs. Chas. Van Cleve, Toledo 2112 Madison Ave.

Councillors are Mrs. Julius Stone,

OFFICERS

President, Mrs. Samuel Marshall Williams, Lakewood Ave., Lima.

Vice-Presidents, Miss Ella Haas, Dayton; Mrs. C. W. Walters, 2048 E. 107th St., Cleveland; Mr. Gardiner Latimer, Toledo; Mrs. E. M. Posten, 236 Woodland Ave., Columbus; Mrs. Field Scott, Athens.

Recording Secretary, Mrs. Charles Axline, 2983 Observatory Road, Cincinnati; *Corresponding Secretary*, Miss Anna Littell, Dayton.

Treasurer, Mrs. J. A. Barnett, 60 Ros Ave.

Chairman of Child Hygiene, Mrs. Charles Iliff, president of Cincinnati Federation of Mothers Clubs. *Thrift*, Mrs. Charles Foulk, 384 King Ave., Columbus.

TEACHERS MUST TAKE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

To teachers perhaps the most interesting of the new Americanization acts is the one which became effective with the present school year and which requires all teachers, both those who have

certificates that have not expired and those who apply for certificates, to subscribe to an Oath of Allegiance. The law also provides that this oath must be taken by teachers in colleges and universities as well as those in elementary and high schools. Any school official who omits to require the oath from teachers employed under his authority may be fined a sum ranging up to \$100.

The oath to which Ohio teachers are required to subscribe is as follows:

"I solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will support the constitution of the United States, the constitution of Ohio, and the laws enacted thereunder, and that I will teach, by precept and example, respect for the flag, reverence for law and order and undivided allegiance to the government of one country, the United States of America."

COLUMBUS SCHOOLS HAVE INSTITUTED PLAN

The Columbus (Ohio) Board of Education has appropriated the sum of \$15,000 to be spent in work for the foreign born. The work is to be carried on through the medium of night schools. The plan provided by the superintendent of schools and approved by the board calls for 12 teachers of English, 4 in citizenship classes, 2 in home visiting, 2 home economics, and 1 music teacher. The home visitors will devote their entire time to this work, and will receive \$100 a month, while the other teachers will be paid \$4.50 per session.

Social service agencies, including civic clubs, church organizations, and other civic bodies, will be asked to assist in the work. There will be a general advisory committee, with a representative from each participating organization. The board of education, however, assumes the responsibility for the Americanization problem. Miss Juliette Sessions, who has been active in State Americanization, was made director.

PENNSYLVANIA

Miss Pearl McDonald, head of the home economics department of State College, has accepted the chairmanship of the Home Economics and Country Life Committees of the Pennsylvania Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association. The Extension Service workers of the Home Economics Department of State College cover almost every county in the state and come in contact with the most public-spirited and intelligent women in our rural districts and small towns, so that they make ideal channels for spreading the parent-teacher idea. Miss McDonald has been quick to see that she can serve two causes at one time in this way—and is putting parent-teacher literature into the hands of her extension workers, urging them to push the parent-teacher idea wherever they go,

for these associations when organized form ideal audiences for the home economics demonstrations, child-welfare exhibits, etc., which the State College extension service wishes to bring before every community in the state. These rural and small town parent-teacher associations are urged to join the State and National Congress of Mothers, in order to keep in the current of ideas and suggestions; gathered from every corner of the United States. Miss Pearl McDonald, Mrs. Edgar Weimar, of Lebanon, Mrs. L. B. Shaw, of Riddlesburg, Pa., and the State President, Mrs. E. E. Kiernan, attended the rural school and Americanization sections of the great educational conference, called by Dr. Finegan, our new state superintendent of education at Harrisburg, the week of November 17, in order to find out in what way the Mothers' Congress can best coöperate with Dr. Finegan in carrying out his plans for improving the rural school and for in corporating Americanization in the school program. Miss McDonald was given the opportunity to tell the county superintendents at the rural school section meetings that the extension Service of State College would be glad to help them in organizing rural school parents by locating leaders and passing on our literature to them.

PARENT-TEACHER BODY IS GROWING RAPIDLY
Enrollment of 76 in Geistown Organization; to Give Playlet

The regular meeting of the Geistown Parent-Teacher Association Tuesday evening was well attended. There was a fine business session and a good program. The membership now consists of 76.

A very interesting report was read by Miss Ella Rigby, treasurer of the association and teacher of lower grade pupils, who was elected delegate at the previous meeting to the state annual conference, held in Lebanon October 2, 3, and 4.

It also was decided that a playlet be given by the lower grade pupils, under the auspices of the parent-teacher association, for the benefit of the Home of Mothers in Washington. A letter was received from National President Mrs. Frederick Schoff, endorsed by the state president, Mrs. E. E. Kiernan, requesting all parent-teacher associations affiliated with the state and national bodies of the Congress of Mothers to give an entertainment in November for the national benefit.

Mrs. Duryea read an article from the CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE, entitled "Obedience in the Home." Two other readings were given by Mrs. Alonza and Mr. Algie Baumgardner, "What Other States are Doing in P.-T. Work." The meeting closed with a song, "Come Thou Almighty King," accompanied by Algie Baumgardner.

The schools of Pennsylvania opened in September under the management of the newly installed state superintendent of public schools, Dr. Thomas E. Finegan.

The new superintendent begins work under the most favorable auspices. The Legislature listened to his suggestions in shaping the laws organizing his office and regulating appointments, and in other matters which relate to an efficient administration. The Superintendent himself receives \$1000 per month—\$12,000 per year. He has the appointment of two deputies, a first and a second, at \$7,500 and \$6,000 respectively. In their appointment he has a free hand and may select them from California or New York or Pennsylvania, as in his judgment is best. It is announced that the present deputy, Mr. Deitrich, will remain in the department, but in another capacity.

An interesting development in the reshaping of the educational policy of the state is the fact that the State Board of Education has been abolished; State Superintendent Finegan is the sole executive head of the Pennsylvania school system. The Legislature does not meet again for two years and he will have that length of time to form his plans and have them well on the way towards being carried out before the next session.

The Child-Welfare Circle of Washington will celebrate its fifth anniversary in March and is planning to observe Child-Welfare Day. This Circle is composed of eighteen interested mothers of little children who are eager to learn how to do all that they should for their own little ones. Aside from this, however, they are planning to send a contribution for the Fund of the National Headquarters, and are endeavoring to provide medical inspection and nurses in the school. All but two of the members in this Circle subscribe to the CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE. They are deeply interested in having a parent-teacher association organized in every school in Washington County and have asked Mrs. Kiernan, the state president, to come to Washington County to aid in bringing about this organization.

PENNSYLVANIA FIGURES AND FACTS

10,000 persons die annually in Pennsylvania of tuberculosis.

75,000 to 100,000 others have the disease.

Not over 25,000 of these get systematic medical treatment.

At least 50,000 receive no medical attention.

9,000 Pennsylvania men who had tuberculosis unknown to health authorities were rejected for army service.

School Medical Inspections

Approximately 70 per cent. of state's school children show physical defects. Figures for 1916-17 are as follows:

1. There were examined 628,000 pupils.
2. 177,000 were found normal; 451,000 were found suffering from some defect.
3. Approximately 24 per cent. of corrections were obtained.
4. Defectives tabulated: Teeth, 55.9 per cent.; tonsils, 25.8 per cent.; eyes, 17.6 per cent.; breathing, 5 per cent.

Need of Health Education

State, county and city authorities are doing much excellent work in fighting the white plague. But they can not do all. Their work will be a success only as public opinion is enlightened. Tuberculosis is a preventable disease. There are two great means of fighting it, to discover the disease in its early stages and to induce people to observe better health habits, so that fewer will contract it. If more persons can be trained to see the vital need of more sunshine and fresh air and eating properly and to have themselves examined at regular intervals vastly decreased numbers will become tuberculosis victims. A scourge of four thousand years could be conquered in the rising generation. Private health agencies, such as the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, find their chief work in educational propaganda. Their efforts are fully endorsed by the State Health Department. National and state health authorities have asked private health agencies to enlarge their program for next year.

Membership Chairman's Message to Presidents of Mothers Circles and Parent-Teacher Associations.

My dear President:

Why not capture the beautiful membership banner this year? Lebanon has it now. It was awarded them for increasing their membership 346 per cent. Enlarge the work of your Parent-Teacher Association by reaching more parents. Make a house-to-house visitation, giving membership cards when dues are paid. These cards can be obtained from Mrs. Walter E. Greenwood, Coatesville, Pa. Last year 2,782 new members were secured. Let the number greatly

exceed last years figures. Every Parent-Teacher Associations can compete, no matter how small for the blue and gold banner will be given to the Parent-Teacher Associations having largest *percentage* of increase, based on membership of September, 1919. Arouse your people to work and enlist the parents of the children in your schools as part of your Parent-Teacher Associations.

MARY E. KEEFER.

Educators and school heads of Pennsylvania have called upon the Department of Public Instruction of the state to provide for the teaching of thrift as a part of the required state course of study for schools. This action was taken at the Educational Congress recently held at Harrisburg under the auspices of the State Department of Public Instruction.

The congress, which was composed of prominent educators of Pennsylvania, including city and county superintendents and high-school principals, took a decided stand in favor of making both teaching of thrift and a system of savings by means of government securities such as Thrift and War Savings Stamps in schools a required part of public procedure in all communities. A committee of seven headed by Prof. George F. Zook, of Pennsylvania State College, was appointed to draw up a detailed program of thrift teaching for the public instruction for approval.

One section of the congress devoted itself to thrift education and reports made to this section indicated such instruction already was well organized in many of the schools of the state.

The Thrift Session of the Educational Congress held under the direction of the Department of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania, meeting at Harrisburg, November 20, 1919, heartily endorses the approval given to the Government Savings Movement by Superintendent Finegan and urges that in the proposed revision of the curriculum of the public schools of Pennsylvania, the teaching of thrift and the sale of Government Savings Stamps should be made compulsory and given a definite and permanent place.

For Lack of Space News from Other States has been reserved for February Magazine.